The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2406. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The First Battles of the Campaign.

The Austrians Beaten by the Allies at Montebello.

Two Thousand of the Former Killed, and Seven Hundred of the Latter.

TWO HUNDRED AUSTRIANS PRISONERS.

Success of the Sardinian Army on the Sesia.

GARIBALDI ABOUT ENTERING LOMBARDY.

General Movement of the War.

DEATH OF THE KING OF NAPLES.

FRANCIS II. SUCCEEDS TO THE CROWN.

Cotton Dull—Breadstuffs Steady—Provisions Quiet—Consols 91 3-4 a 92.

Correspondence and Details by the America.

The screw steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, 25th of May, via Queenstown 26th, passed Cape Race at 9 o'clock on Thursday evening, *en route* to New-York.

The news was obtained by the news yacht of the Associated Press, but could not be forwarded until Saturday, owing to the non-working of the wires. It is of the highest importance.

The steamship *Africa*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 23d ult.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

THE SECOND BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO—THE AUSTRIANS BEATEN BY THE ALLIES—FRENCH AND SARDINIANS VICTORIOUS.

The first battle has been fought at Montebello. It took place on the 21st ult. The French accounts say that the Austrians, 15,000 strong, under General Stadion, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, and were driven back by General Forey's division after a fierce combat of four hours' duration. The allies, including some Piedmontese cavalry, carried Montebello, but did not pursue the Austrians.

The loss of the latter is stated by the French at 1,500 to 2,000, and that of the French at 600 to 700, of *whom many were officers!* Two hundred Austrians including a colonel, were taken prisoners.

The Austrian account simply states that General Stadion pushed forward a reconnoissance by a forced march towards Liglio and Montebello, but after a hot fight with a French force of superior strength, retreated [illegible].

The actual strength of the French is not stated. Reports [illegible] from [illegible] to 7,000, besides a [illegible] of Sardinian cavalry.

A BATTLE ON THE BANKS OF THE SESIA—THE AUSTRIANS DEFEATED BY THE SARDINIANS.

A Sardinian bulletin also announces that the extreme left of the Sardinian army, under Gen. Cialdini, forced a passage over the Sesia, putting the Austrians to flight.

Other trifling engagements are reported.

MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI.

General Garibaldi had entered Gravellona, on the Piedmontese side of Lake Maggiore, with 6,000 men, his object being revolutionary. His purpose is to push into Lombardy.

A FRENCH ARMY TO ENTER TUSCANY.

Prince Napoleon and a small French force had arrived at Leghorn, for the purpose, probably, of supporting the Sardinian authority in Tuscany.

It was rumored that six English men-of-war had entered the Adriatic.

THE RETIREMENT OF THE AUSTRIANS.

Turin, Tuesday, May 24, 1859.

General Gyulai has removed his head-quarters to Garlasco, and has everywhere ordered the people to give up their arms, under pain of being shot for disobedience.

General Garibaldi has made forty-seven more prisoners.

DISPOSITION OF THE WOUNDED.

Alessandria, Tuesday, May 24, 1859.

The wounded at Montebello have been brought here.

ARRIVAL OF AUSTRIAN PRISONERS IN FRANCE.

Marseilles, Wednesday, May 25, 1859.

Some Austrian prisoners have arrived here.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN LOMBARDY.

Berne, Wednesday, May 25, 1859.

Revolutionary movements are reported in Lombardy.

NAPLES.

DEATH OF THE KING—HIS SUCCESSOR.

The King of Naples was dead, and Francis II. had assumed the reins of Government. England and France are about to send representatives to Naples.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LORD PALMERSTON AND LORD JOHN RUSSELL—ANTICIPATED DEFEAT OF THE DERBY MINISTRY—THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Political differences have arisen between Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell.

The defeat of the Derby Ministry is anticipated on the meeting of Parliament.

A general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company has been called to sanction the heads of the agreement with the Government and issue of preference shares of £600,000 new capital.

FRANCE.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION RESPECTING NEUTRALITY—THE BOURSE.

The *Moniteur* announces that France adheres to the abolition of privateering, and the principle that a neutral flag covers enemy's goods.

The Bourse was firm. Threes, 61f. [illegible]c.

PARISIAN ASPECTS OF THE WAR.

The Rush of Correspondents to Italy—Nobility Enlisting—Popularity of the War and of the Emperor—English Slanders—Plan of the Campaign.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Thursday, May 12, 1859.

We do not perceive at Paris the absence of the Emperor. From the aspect of the town, no one would discover the great events in the history of the nation that are about to occur. Business, pleasure, and the weightier affairs of Government pursue the even tenor of their way without apparent interruption.

The Cabinet meets three times a week under the Presidency of the Empress, assisted by "the light and the experience of the surviving brother of Napoleon," the Prince Jerome. These meetings are held at 1½ o'clock, and at 5 o'clock the Empress drives to the Bois de Boulogne. After the first meeting of the Cabinet over which the Empress presided, Her Majesty was overcome by emotion, and had to take to her bed. The Government of 36,000,000 of people, without the aid of local Governments, requires constant labor, and it is not surprising that Her Majesty shrinks before the pile of papers she is obliged to sign every day in order to legalize them.

The Empress signs the State documents thus: "*For the Emperor, and in virtue of the power he has conferred on us, Eugenie, Empress Regent.*" Executive documents commence thus: "*Eugenie, Empress of the French, Regent of the Empire, by delegation of his Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, by the grace of God and the National will,*" etc. Each day the *Moniteur* contains several columns of documents signed by her Majesty.

The national flag continues to float over the Tuileries, because the Regency being established, it is not as if the Emperor were absent and no power remaining in the Palace of the Sovereign.

The Prince Jerome has established a sort of Regency Bureau, for the transaction of business pertaining to the Council of Regency. This Council meets once a week, and, like the Cabinet, is presided over by the Empress, assisted by the Prince Jerome. The Secretaries of the Prince's Bureau are drawn from the Council of State.

Before his departure, the Emperor drew up a clear and sufficiently elaborate plan of directions for the Empress in the governmental duties she will have to perform. The Prince [illegible] is charged by his Majesty with the preservation of decorum in the Imperial household during his absence.

On Tuesday evening the Empress held the *levée* for the officers of Government, usual during the presence of the Emperor. These receptions commenced in January and were continued till Lent, and then resumed again till the week before the Emperor's departure. They were intended exclusively for public functionaries, and thus relieved the receptions his Majesty was obliged to give to non-officials and foreigners. The Tuesday evening reception was unusually large.

Three correspondents of journals left Paris for the seat of war in the Imperial train. These were M. [illegible], a clerk in the State Department, for the *Moniteur*; M. Dréolle, one of the editors of the *Constitutionnel*, and Mr. Daniels, of the United States, for the London *Morning Chronicle*. In regard to the correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, it may be well to state that he has been employed for some time as translator of American news for the *Moniteur* and *Constitutionnel*, that he is a personal friend of M. Mocquard, the Secretary of the Emperor, and that the politics of the *Morning Chronicle*, as well as the sentiments of its correspondent, are all in favor of the Emperor and his policy. These three correspondents will undoubtedly enjoy advantages of seeing denied to others, but they will be restricted by the peculiarity of their position to saying less. Their obligations as official correspondents will limit them to praises *quand même*.

The able manner in which the history of the Crimean war was written day by day by English correspondents on the spot, has taught a lesson to other nations that they seem disposed to profit by. A large number of very able writers belonging to the Paris literary and political press, have already left for the seat of war, and although it is asserted that only three official correspondents will be admitted to the camp, some advantages will certainly be offered to those not permitted to English correspondents. The new Government Monthly, the *Revue Européenne*, sends M. Edmond About, author of the *Mariages de Paris*, a writer lately decorated by the Emperor, and who has just had his last book, an attack on the Pope, seized by the Police, and been himself cited before the tribunals. The *Siècle* sends M. Edmond Texier, a well-known literary man; the *Journal des Débats* sends M. Amédée Achard; the *Moniteur* sends, as military correspondent, M. Launoy, who wrote for that journal the history of the siege of Sebastopol; the Bullier Telegraph Agency sends M. Danjou; the *Messager de Paris* is represented by M. Mathon de la Varenne; *Figaro* sends one of its editors, and the best *chroniqueur* of Paris, M. Auguste Villemot; M. Emile Augier, of the Academy, is attached to th staff of Prince Napoleon, and will thus take notes for a future history.

A Turin correspondent of the *Nord* says that the correspondent of the London *Times* had attempted to enter the French camp, but had been repulsed, and then went and established himself at Turin, from whence he wrote letters that occasioned much hilarity on their return, among those who know the country and its geography.

Much has been said in the journals about the young men of good family in Italy who have entered the army as volunteer soldiers. These acts of patriotism have not been confined to Italy. In France the following enrolments in the ranks have come to my knowledge: a son of the Marquis de Belloney; a brother of the Princess de Beauvau; the Viscount de Talon; the Baron Nicolas de Clary, and the Duke de Grammont-Caderousse. An old soldier of the first Empire, who made all the campaigns of Italy with Napoleon I., desires to fight these battles over again, and has demanded to be enrolled.

The young Duke de Chartres, son of the Duke of Orleans, is at Casale, in the division of the Piedmontese army under General Cialdini: the young Prince, who is but 17 years old, executed on the night of the 9th a reconnoissance in the neighborhood of the enemy's lines, and drew up his own report. His uncle, the Duke d'Aumale, has just sent the Prince two English horses for his use during the war.

M. Theobold Tascher de la Pagerie, a cousin of the Empress Josephine, has engaged as a soldier in the Piedmontese cavalry. The Count Galeazzo Casati, Senator of Piedmont, has volunteered as a nurse to the wounded on the field of battle. All the high schools of Turin, Alessandria and Genoa have been closed, and while the young men have shouldered their muskets to assist in the defence of their country, the young ladies have been set to work making lint.

The news that the Prince of Nassau, brother of the reigning Duke, had taken service in the Austrian army, produced a painful impression in the diplomatic world at Paris. It was only last year that this young gentleman was warmly received at the Tuileries, and generously entertained by their Majesties during a stay of four months, occupying the right of the Emperor at all reviews and other public occasions, and accompanying the Empress as her cavalier on the promenade. The Prince is related to the Russian Imperial family, which, certainly, will not approve his conduct.

The garrison of Paris, reduced to a few thousand men during the first fortnight of the rush to Italy, is now not only complete, but augmented by two regiments of cavalry. At the same time the National Guard, of Paris, is going to be carried from 60,000 to 140,000 men. As constituted up to the present time, only the wealthier wards of Paris, and in those Wards the wealthier people, were allowed muskets, or were called on to do military duty. All the republican Wards, from fear of their using the guns placed in their hands against the Government, were totally exempt from service in the National Guard ever since the *coup d'état*, and consequently deprived of their guns. But now that the Government feels strong in the sympathies of the people, every man in the city, rich and poor, liable to military duty in the National Guard, is going to be called out. The Emperor wishes to repose upon the people, and it is undoubtedly not a bad policy. Hereafter the Government will be absolutely in the power of the 180,000 men to whom it grants the privilege of carrying guns in the national militia, and who constitute the active business men of Paris.

Nothing could be more reassuring for the Government than the general tone of public feeling in regard to the war. I have yet to meet a single man, woman or child of the French people who is not in favor of it, or a single person who seems disposed to take advantage of the war or the Emperor's absence to *create embarrassments to his dynasty*. Certainly, the day of the Emperor's marriage, no one could have foreseen the calm that now reigns under a *Regency* of which Eugenie de Montijo is the *titulaire*. It is indeed a spectacle which adds immense moral force to the cause in which the army of France is engaged, and proves that the people, at least, are convinced of its justice and its sanctity.

What better proof does one need of these friendly dispositions of the people than the manner in which the late loan of 500,000,000 has been taken? The Government asks for 500,000,000 to aid in carrying on the war, it offers the same terms as on previous occasions, gives ten days only in which to take the loan and does not supply bureaux enough to do the clerical labor for all the subscribers that apply, and what is the result? The loan was more than taken in Paris alone; in all France it was more than taken at the end of the second day; and at the end of the ten days, there was a sum of 2,300,000,000 instead of 500,000,000 subscribed! And every *sou* of it by French people! And 60,000,000 of it by the poorest of people, in sums of two dollars each! Still more, at the end of the ten days the lines of people at each bureau, waiting to subscribe, were as long as at the end of any previous day. Every night hundreds of people slept on the ground, so as to get a chance the next day, and any man who saw the *empressement* to subscribe to this war loan, must rest satisfied, not only of the healthy financial condition of the people, but of their generous support of the war for the emancipation of Italy.

What, then, are we to think of the London *Times* which advised English capitalists, at the opening of the loan, not to risk their money in it? And of the Derby organ, the *Morning Herald*, which placed France on the same level with Austria, as a bankrupt nation? It is pitiable to see a journal of the influence of the London *Times* publish a stupendous and most injurious falsehood, and then lie a month in the face of the whole world in backing it up, rather than manfully avow its error. It is pitiable to see such a journal as the *Times*, with no other motive of action than the spectre of 1815 before it, pursue a course of injurious and totally groundless attack on the motives and intentions of Napoleon III., when not a single act of his whole life can be pointed to as an evidence of his bad faith toward England. And yet fear of Napoleon III., or rather the name of Napoleon, is the sole motive, the sole moving-spring of the *Times'* abuse. If anything brings about an extension of the war from its present limits, it will be this ridiculous and extravagantly-expressed fear of France by England.

The French papers will tell you that they have but 80 or 100,000 men in Piedmont; but you must recollect that these are official figures given out by the army, and intended for the ears o the Austrians. By the last telegraphic dispatch from head-quarters, dated last evening at 5 o'clock at Alessandria, we learn that the Emperor has finished, or nearly finished, placing his army in position to take the offensive, while from other sources we learn that it is the intention to march straight at the Austrian lines in the direction of Milan by the way of Pavia. *If this* is the plan of campaign—and it seems the most probable one—you may rely upon it that the French Army is not limited by the above figures. The French officers talk of sleeping in Milan before the end of the month, and to do this they must have an overpowering army, that will be able to march almost in a straight line through all obstacles. We have reason to believe that the French army is overpowering in numbers, and that the boast of its officers is not improbable. There is no reason to believe that Napoleon III. has found any better mode of expressing the true strength of an army than that adopted by his uncle, that "the *bon Dieu* is always with the big battalions!"

The Order of the Day, published by the Emperor to his army on arriving at Genoa, was well received, as are all his State papers, both here and in Italy. The paragraph in regard to the bayonet has been much remarked upon, and recalls to mind the observation of the illustrious Marshal Saxe, that "the gun is but the handle of the bayonet."

For three or four days the news from Italy has been totally without interest, and the dead calm that reigns is only the precursor of the storm of excitement that will surely follow the news of the first movement of the army forward. After the time that has been spent in organizing, it will be reasonable to expect an effective and successful march, and it is upon this movement that the attention of all Europe will be concentrated for the next week.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Aspects of the War—Partisan Politics—An Anecdote of Lord Ellenborough—The Rifle Mania—Literary Topics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Friday, May 20, 1859.

The campaign in Italy still hangs fire. The Austrians have wisely abandoned their first design of acting on the offensive, and are satisfying themselve with levying contributions on the Piedmontese, and exacting forced loans from the Lombards, so as to exhaust the country on both sides of the frontier before the war, properly speaking, shall begin. If the French exchequer were in similar plight to their own, and if the sea were not open for the conveyance of supplies of all sorts to the Allies, this might make a very serious difference. But so long as the Government of Louis Napoleon is offered four times as much money by way of loan at 5 per cent. as it thinks of asking, and so long as Genoa, Spezzia, and Leghorn receive in safety food, clothing, and arms, in whatever quantities there may be required, in the space of a few hours from Toulon and Marseilles, it is strategetically of little moment that the valleys of the Ticino and the Po should be stripped bare and their unfortunate inhabitants reduced to ruin. The letters published in the *Times* during the last week from their correspondents in Italy, especially those from the seat of war, have excited great astonishment here, from the tone of palliation, if not apology, in which they speak of the Austrian proceedings. Every day the "leading journal" shows more and more decidedly a disposition to go any lengths against France. It is still Anti-Derbyite in domestic policy, and you may expect to see it back up the attempt that will be made, under the auspices of Lord Palmerston, to put Ministers into a minority early in June. But in foreign affairs its inspiration is derived from its old favorites, Lords Aberdeen and Clarendon, rather than from Cambridge House. How thoroughly these veteran toadies of Prince Albert are in sympathy with the present aims of our Foreign Office I need not say. Were the Government to come to a dead-lock to-morrow, the Court would insist upon some attempt to reconstruct the Cabinet on a conservative basis, and, in my opinion, it would probably succeed. A negotiation was attempted last week, which had for its object, as stated by the *Daily News*, to induce Lord Palmerston to join the Administration as leader of the Commons, with any three of his friends he might choose to name. The *Morning Post* has abstained from all allusion to the fact stated; and the *Globe* alone ventured to put forward a sham contradiction, after an interval of two days, in which it denied indignantly the fact of the offer having been accepted, but not the fact of its having been made. Since then other negotiations have been commenced and are now carrying on—on the one side with a view of strengthening the *personnel* of the Ministry, by the inclusion of the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Gladstone and Lord Elgin, and upon the other for the reconciliation of personal differences and rival pretensions among the leaders of the Opposition. The notion seems to be that Lord Ellenborough will be asked to reënter the Cabinet he quitted twelve months ago, on the India bill, as First Lord of the Admiralty. But unless there be an unconfessed desire on the part of the Government to multiply the chances of a collision with the naval forces of France, it is inconceivable how such an appointment should be thought of in the present posture of affairs. With great talent in debate, and singular energy in administration, Lord Ellenborough has proved himself incorrigibly wanting in judgment whenever he has been tried. Soon after his recall from India, in 1844, he was placed at the head of the Admiralty by the late Sir Robert Peel. The world was then enjoying the slumbers of a profound peace, and the presence of the late Duke of Wellington in the Cabinet was considered a sufficient guarantee against any great imprudence on the part of his colleagues, for, without his advice, so long as he lived, none of them ventured to undertake any important design connected with the naval or military defence of the country. Even then, however, Lord Ellenborough had well-nigh brought his friends into trouble by his rare indiscretion. Possessed with the notion that it was necessary by some striking fact to arouse Parliament and the public to a healthful sense of the danger incident to the then reduced state of our navy, his lordship had, with great care and deliberation, planned a sham attack, to be made suddenly and at night, by a given number of vessels, upon Portsmouth. Not only was a mock cannonade prepared, which should rouse the garrison and inhabitants from their sleep to the supposed horrors of bombardment from the sea, but parties were arranged to land at particular points provided with the implements of escalade, and with directions to make themselves masters of the principal batteries. All was kept secret until a few hours before, when the project was luckily divulged in time to be summarily put an end to by the most cautious of prime ministers. It is almost incredible to think that a scheme of the sort, which would, in all probability, have ended in a frightful loss of brave and innocent life, should have been seriously entertained by a man enjoying the reputation of statesmanship, and apparently possessing the confidence of some of the ablest and wariest politicians of his time. It is, nevertheless, quite true; and it is not the only marvellous story that is told of this singularly clever, but singularly unsafe man. So well, indeed, is his reputation for rashness and eccentricity understood, that I believe that his nomination as the First Lord of the Admiralty at the present juncture would with good reason materially increase the uneasiness and distrust entertained toward our Government by that of France. With reference to the negotiations for Whig fusion, nothing can be said to be as yet settled, save that Lord Clarendon is not likely to form a part of any new combination. The basis now suggested is, that some fourth or fifth-rate man, of high rank and good character, should be nominally placed at the top, and that the two ex-Premiers, whose rivalry has hitherto caused the paralysis of the party, should agree to serve under him. If this cannot be done, I should not be surprised to see an arrangement attempted which would send Lord Palmerston to the Lords with the dignity of chief, and the reversionary expectancy of the Premiership, Lord John Russell remaining in the Commons, and taking the lead once more in that assembly.

Meanwhile, it is now confessed on all hands that the Tories have secured in the new Parliament a compact force of more than three hundred votes. The latest of the Irish elections have exceeded the anticipations that were formed regarding them, and have nearly all resulted in favor of ministers. By far the strongest case in proof of the coalition between Cardinal Wiseman and the Carlton Club, is that of the King's County, where Mr. Hennessy, a young man without any local connection of influence, and who has hitherto filled the post of third-class clerk in the Privy Council office, has been returned. His opponent was Mr. Bland, a man of large property in the County, and a Liberal, who had uniformly voted in the two last Parliaments in conformity with the supposed will of his constituents. As a Catholic Tory, however, Mr. Hennessy has been preferred to a Protestant Liberal: the majority of the priesthood voting for the former, and what is more extraordinary, the tenantry of Lords Ross, Digby, and other Conservative landowners giving him their unanimous support.

Already death has begun to lessen the number of the newly-elected representatives. Mr. Wm. Fagan, who for many years represented the City of Cork, has not long enjoyed his recently renewed honor. The vacancy caused by his decease, will be sharply contested—the Catholic candidate being Dr. Lyons, a son-in-law of Chief Baron Pigott, and a Professor in the Catholic University.

Our middle classes are all just now gone crazed about rifle-shooting and rifle clubs. No human being in his senses really believes any proximate danger of invasion; yet the whole country is astir with the noise and bustle of volunteering. The example of the United States is in every one's mouth; and the undiscerning critics who occupied themselves last winter in sneering at the democratic franchises of America, now laud to the skies its democratic firelocks, as if these were not considerably more to the purpose in more points of view than one. Government, which at first affected to encourage the formation of rifle clubs, already shows symptoms of perplexity at the rapidity with which the notion is spreading; and I have reason to know that instead of indiscriminate encouragement, measures will be taken rather to check the embodiment of these volunteer corps. The jealousy of an oligarchic Government is seldom caught napping; and of all things in the world that by which it is most easily aroused is the fear of an intelligent and free-spirited people becoming accustomed to the use of arms. Recruiting for the navy goes on with unabated briskness, and considering the number of ships of war already in commission and about to be so, a large additional number of men will certainly be required. But if any one asks in Parliament what it is all for, Government will, I imagine, be sorely puzzled to know what to say. Ostensible cause there certainly is none.

There are not many new books of note this season; indeed I hardly know of one which has recently made its appearance in this country whose reputation is likely to last. The feud between Mr. Dickens and his old publishers has been finally terminated by his purchase of the copyright of *Household Words* for £[illegible], and its incorporation with his new serial of *All the Year Round*. Everybody is glad of this, and the popularity of the learned and inventive author seems to be greater than ever. A novel has just made its appearance from the pen of Albany Fonblanque, Jr., son of the well-known editor of the *Examiner* newspaper. The book is full of promise, [illegible] best being "[illegible]," at the Adelphi, by Tom Taylor. Mr. Talfourd's comedy is an ingenious combination of classical and comical effects admirably combined, and put upon the stage to perfection. Mr. E. T. Smith has been seeking employment for his superfluous energy and good nature, in a testimonial which he has been endeavoring to get up as a tribute of respect to Mr. Charles Kean. A good many subscriptions had already been given, when, to the discomfiture of the enterprising lessee of Drury *Lane* Theatre, a letter appeared from Mr. Kean positively declining to entertain the compliment; whereupon Mr. Smith could only publish a notification of his regret at having unconsciously given offence where he meant to do honor, accompanying the act with an expression of his hope that somebody would be as kind to him when he retires from managerial life as he was disposed to be towards the lessee of the Princess's.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE ALLIED ARMY—ITS DISPOSITION.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

Turin, Saturday, May 14.

I have just had a conversation with an officer of cavalry, who formed part of a reconnaissance which pushed on as far as Vercelli, two days ago. It seems beyond doubt, from what he tells me, that the Austrians have fully determined to concentrate their forces between the Ticino and the Sesia, and the lines of the Dora Baltea having served their purpose, that of protecting the capital, which would otherwise indubitably have fallen into the enemy's hands, are about to be abandoned, and an onward movement is expected very shortly to take place. My informant fully confirms all the accounts I had previously heard of the devastation the country has undergone at the hands of the Austrians. The crops have been trampled under foot, and the valley of the Sesia, close to Vercelli, which was, as it were, the Arcadia of Northern Italy, is now a barren wilderness. The amount of the damage it is impossible to estimate at present, but I am assured that between the Sesia and the Dora it is much greater than between the Sesia and the Ticino. In the provinces of Novara and Vigevano, an Austrian invasion had been long expected, and the inhabitants had taken the precaution of sending their valuables to the other side of the Sesia. Between Vigevano and Vercelli, nothing had been left but what was not worth carrying off, and the Austrians found but little to glean there. On the fertile plain which stretches west of the Sesia, however, it was far otherwise. The inhabitants had never imagined that the Government would allow a fertile district, at the very gates of the capital, to be ravaged without attempting to protect it. The wholesale destruction of the crops in this valley entails famine on a great part of Piedmont. I am told by my informant that the distress of those poor peasants, and their indignation against the Government, for having thus been sacrificed without any attempt being made to protect them, are perfectly appalling. As to the Austrians, no attempt can be made to palliate their conduct. The cruelties they perpetrated in the rural districts can scarcely be credited. Some of the facts that are reported to me are too horrible to be mentioned, unless duly authenticated; and in Turin, at present, it is not easy to authenticate anything.

The French Emperor is to arrive at his head-quarters to-day. The presence of a commander-in-chief is much required. There are well-founded accounts of terrible scenes which are said to have already taken place between Victor Emanuel, Baraguay d'Hilliers, and M'Mahon. A general advance of the French army has taken place to the Po, while their right wing has advanced to Voghera, as if it were their intention to cross the Po after its junction with the Ticino, so as to turn the Austrian flank. To prevent this movement, the Austrians have sent a large force, as a reserve (it is under General Benedek,) to Corte Olona, so as to be able to dispute the passage of the river, while their left wing has taken up a strong position between Pavia and Robbio, on the Trebia. Their right wing is still between Robbio and Vercelli, and their centre extends from Mortara to Pavia.

The position of the French is at present as follows: The left wing, composed of the corps of General Niel and the Piedmontese under La Marmora, which extended from [illegible] to Casale, are moving towards the Sesia; the centre, which is formed by the bulk of the Piedmontese army, under the King's orders, continues at Casale and in the neighborhood; and the bulk of the French army is concentrated between Alessandria and Pontecurone, occupying also several important points on the Po, such as Cornale, Gerola, Cambio, &c. At the War Office here the opinion prevails that as the Austrians greatly outnumber the French army, the French Commander-in-Chief will try and bring about an action on the mountainous ground south of the Po, so as to compensate for the inequality in point of numbers, and especially as regards artillery and cavalry.

Great masses of troops continue to arrive at Genoa from Algeria. There is no doubt that, although no engagement has yet taken place, both armies have already suffered heavy losses from fatigue and sickness. The French are busily organizing hospitals at Genoa, Turin, and Alessandria; and the civil hospitals of Turin have been ordered to prepare a certain number of beds for military patients.

Barrack accommodation is also being prepared here for a large number of troops, and French officers confidently assert that before a month has elapsed the French army in Piedmont will number over 250,000.

AUSTRIAN TACTICS.

Correspondence of the Paris Siècle.

Turin, Saturday, May 14.

Gyulai's army, forced to retreat, is falling back on three different points, Novara, Pavia, and Piacenza, on this last town by Stradella. Already a part of the siege artillery, a regiment of infantry, and a detachment of chasseurs, have been signalled. In effecting this retreat some repassed the Gravellona, in the direction of Casale-Pusterlengo, between Lodi and Piacenza; others went through Broni, and after crossing the bridge of La Stella, turned towards Stradella. As to the bulk of the army, it is still in Piedmont, but they are concentrating it on the line of operations so as, in case of a check, to be able to form a junction with the troops in Lombardy. The ground along part of the Gravellona, and at Codalunga, Portighetto, and Batella, is bristling with fortifications, and whilst on other points they are making bridges, throwing up batteries, and re-establishing communications, Gyulai is reinforcing his troops on the road to Piacenza. As to the troops recently collected, they are concentrated between Mortara, Palestra and Robbio. Of course the bridges which had been thrown over the Sesia, near Palestra, have been removed. The 80 guns which were at Vercelli have been placed in concentric batteries on an eminence commanding Novara, on which stands the village of Bicocca, the scene of the principal incident of the memorable battle of 1849. This position between Novara and Magenta will serve Gyulai as a *point d'appui* for the right wing of his army in case of retreat. The extraordinary works in progress there seem to justify that conclusion. Between Gagliate and the Ticino thousands of peasants are compelled to work in digging deep ditches and throwing up epaulments. Preparations are also being made in case of defeat to throw four bridges over the river on this point, behind the epaulment, to facilitate the retreat. This is perfectly in accord with the last despatches, which state that the Austrian troops are concentrating between Novara and Piacenza, and fortifying their positions between the Gravellona and the Po. In this case, if such be the tactics of Gyulai, the left wing will rest on the Po, as the right does on Novara. The Austrians have established a telegraph wire, about six feet from the ground, between Novara and Milan. To afford greater facilities for the entrance of the soldiers, two bridges have also been made near Vigevano and Motta Visconti. On the bridge of La Stella, more important defences have been prepared in the shape of six small forts, which will be guarded by outposts placed at San Cypriano and Gienolo. Nothing positive is known as to the motive of this change in the movement of the Austrian troops. I can affirm as certain, however, that the Austrians came to Vercelli, with the determination to march to Turin immediately after installing their head-quarters there. With that view they came in great force, preceded or followed, I cannot say which, by eighty pieces of cannon. As it was night, they placed their guns in the meadows near Vercelli. The next morning the alert was given, and all the men were soon under arms. The cause of alert was that the waters were gradually covering the plain and the roads, and with them the pieces of cannon. In vain did they rage and storm, there was no alternative but to immediately remove the guns and place them elsewhere; but the soldiers were soon tired out and the horses knocked up. They then made a requisition of hundreds of hands to help them. God knows what means they employed to make the poor peasants work! At last, about nightfall, the task was completed, and the guns were removed to behind Vercelli. They had not been there an hour when the meadows were covered with water, which soon attained a depth of three feet. The same operation had to be again performed under greater difficulties than before, and the next day the enemy proceeded with all haste towards Ivrea.

STRENGTH OF THE HOSTILE ARMIES.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Turin, Tuesday, May 17.

With respect to the strength of the armies, a point of much interest, it is not easy to obtain accurate information, as the numbers vary from day to day. If we state the Piedmontese at 80,000 effective men it is a very liberal estimate; and in these are included the volunteers, about 10,000 to 12,000, who enlisted in the regular army. It very probably would also include Garibaldi's corps, which is 3,600 on paper, and about 3,000 effective. There is another corps in progress of formation, which was to have been Ulloa's, and which will probably be about 3,000 more. As regards the French, all that I can tell you as positive, derived from official sources, is, that up to and on the 6th inst. 64,000 men had landed at Genoa. The date is rather remote, and there have been many arrivals since then, to say nothing of those troops that came over the Mont Cenis, and whose numbers it is scarcely possible to estimate even approximately. The general belief seems to be that there are now [illegible] French in the Sardinian States. There may be more, but I do not think there can be less. They are still deficient in cavalry, artillery, and camp equipage. At Lyons a tremendous siege train is preparing, destined, of course, for the Lombard fortresses. With respect to the Austrians, information on which I place great reliance, and which is up to the most recent date, states their whole force in Italy at about 220,000 men, distributed as follows: At Ancona 7,000, Ferrara 4,000, Venice 12,000 to 15,000, Legnago 1,000, Mantua 4,000, Verona [illegible], Peschiera [illegible], Piacenza [illegible], Brescia, Milan, Bergamo, Cremona, and other places in that district, 20,000 to 25,000. Besides these, within the last day or two about [illegible] men have been concentrated about Piacenza. Non-combatants and sick are set down at [illegible]. Including the [illegible] men that have just been drawn from it and assembled round Piacenza, and 4,000 to 5,000 that are in Pavia, the effective strength of the Austrian army in Piedmont is about [illegible] men. I have strong reason for believing the above figures to be substantially correct.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

The *Moniteur* gives the following account of the Emperor Napoleon's departure from Genoa, and of his reception at Alessandria. His Majesty's enthusiastic reception at Genoa has been already narrated:

"The Emperor, accompanied by the Ministers of the King of Piedmont, Count de Chasseloup-Laubat, Minister of Algeria, and the French Envoy at Turin, left Genoa on the 14th, in the midst of the same manifestations of enthusiasm which have never ceased since the arrival of His Majesty in Italy. The Imperial train left at 2 o'clock precisely by the railway for Alessandria. That line, which crosses the Apennines, and has cost 135,000,000, reflects the highest honor on the Sardinian Government, and attests the resources and activity of that energetic country, which has carried on the construction of it in spite of the most difficult circumstances. The train only stopped for a few minutes at the principal stations of Ponte Decimo, Busalla, Arquata, Serravalle, and Novi. During the whole line, the inhabitants and the troops on their march collected at the points whence they could catch a view of the Emperor, and hailed him with shouts of delight. At a few minutes before four, the train crossed the river Bormida, leaving on the left the plain where the immortal battle of Marengo was fought and at four o'clock entered the terminus of Alessandria. The Emperor was received by the civil and military authorities, who conducted him into a saloon fitted up with the greatest magnificence. After remaining there for a few minutes, the Emperor *mounted on horseback*, and, escorted by several squadrons of cavalry, proceeded to the royal palace through a double line formed by the National Guard and the French and Sardinian troops. The road followed by the Emperor, which ran along the fortifications, was bordered by Venetian masts surmounted by the ensigns of France and Savoy, and from which floated the tri-colored flags of the two nations. All the windows in the streets through which the cortege passed were filled with ladies, who scattered bouquets and flowers before the Emperor. On columns erected at the railway station were inscribed extracts in French from the proclamation of the Emperor, and others in Italian from that of the King of Sardinia. At the entrance of the Strada della Piazza was a triumphal arch, on one side of which was the inscription, "To the heir of the conqueror of Marengo," and on the other, "To the ally of Victor Emanuel." On the Piazetta was placed a marble bust of Napoleon I., surrounded by vases of flowers, and on either side the Piazza were military trophies of the two nations. A short time after the Emperor's arrival at the Palace, he was joined by the King of Piedmont, and their Majesties dined together. In the evening the town was brilliantly illuminated. Although it was known that the Emperor would not visit the theatre, the house was crowded, and between the pieces one of the actors recited an ode written for the occasion, in honor of the Emperor. At noon on the following day, the Emperor, accompanied by Marshals Vaillant and Canrobert, and some of the officers of his household, walked to the Cathedral dedicated to St. Peter, the National Guard being drawn up on either side of the streets through which His Majesty passed. The Emperor was received at the entrance of the Church by the clergy, with great ceremony. The service was performed by the Abbé Laine, chaplain of the Emperor. Both in going to and returning from the Cathedral the Emperor was greeted with the loudest acclamations by the people."

MOVEMENT OF A FRENCH DETACHMENT UPON PARMA.

The correspondent of the *Siècle* writes as follows from Genoa, under date of the 14th:

"The Third Regiment of Zouaves starts from Bobbio, and will probably arrive there in the evening of the day after to-morrow, after halting the first night at Torriglia and the second at Ottone. Bobbio, on the frontier of the Duchy of Parma, is occupied at present by the Austrians, and the Zouaves are sent to give them notice to quit. The latter are delighted with their mission, and hope to be the first French soldiers having shot at the enemy. The Colonel said this morning in my presence, 'If the Austrians do us the honor to wait, we hope to be masters of the position the day after our arrival.' The Colonel's only fear is that he shall not be able to restrain the ardor of his men, and you must know that all the officers entertain the same apprehension. At 7 o'clock Prince Napoleon, followed by his staff, arrived at the Pila Gate, received the regiment in question, which forms part of his division, and at 7½ the column began its march to the sound of the bugle and the soldiers' songs. All the reports confirm the news that the Austrians are retreating, but preparations are being made to attack them, and the general opinion is that an important engagement will take place in a few days. As to the soldiers, they are firmly convinced that they shall lodge in Milan before the end of the month."

The hopes of this fine body that they should meet the Austrians at Bobbio must have been disappointed, as we have already learnt that the latter abandoned the town the very day the Zouaves set out to drive them from it. A writer in the *Débats* says:

If a battle should take place, it will probably be somewhere in the neighborhood of Pavia, for it does not appear at all likely that the Austrians would wait an attack in the square formed by the Sesia, the Po and the Ticino. In the event of defeat they would have to effect their retreat by crossing the last-named river, an operation of a very difficult character, and one which would expose them to serious loss. Although they now occupy that ground, and are throwing up fortified field works, it is probably only for the purpose of rendering more difficult any aggressive movement on the part of the Franco-Sardinian army.

THE CAMPAIGN FROM AN AUSTRIAN POINT OF VIEW.

APPEARANCE OF AFFAIRS AT THE AUSTRIAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

Special Correspondence of the London Times.

Austrian Head-Quarters, Mortara, Thursday, May 12.

I hope my letter of the day before yesterday reached London in safety, because, though written hurriedly to catch the post, it contained information calculated to undeceive you on one or two points on which the Piedmontese Press has been mistaken. The Affair of Frassineto, for instance, was simply a feint to draw the attention of the allies from the real passage of the river at Cornale. This the allies must know, for the planks supplied by Candia, and nailed together with so much noise on the island, were left there, and would tell their own story. Had the Austrians really wished to pass the river they would have used the pontoon bridge, which they had in the neighborhood, by which they afterwards crossed the Sesia between Pezzana and Rivoltella, and which was yet standing the day before yesterday. I am not quite sure whether it is there now or not. I rather think not, and that the bridge at Vercelli is the only one now existing over the Sesia. At Vercelli there is an Austrian *corps d'armée*. When I was there, on Tuesday, it was busy throwing up earthworks to form an intrenched camp, for which the position is admirably suited. This will command the road from Turin to Novara and Milan, and will also check any attempt on the part of the allied army, now near Casale, to turn the Austrian right flank.

I see a Turin paper asserts that Novara was threatened with a general massacre by the Austrians in default of certain contributions. I can assure you that the orders to treat the inhabitants well are peremptory, and that they are obeyed willingly. Indeed, the conduct of the natives is such as to secure good treatment even from a less good-natured fellow than the Austrian soldier certainly is. Most probably the bearing of the soldiery towards the population induces this reciprocal good feeling. How do the Zouaves and the Piedmontese peasantry get on?

As an example of the high state of discipline in the Austrian army, I may mention that General [illegible] had two men shot for stealing property worth only a few francs. From other sources you may hear different accounts, as 20 or 30 imitations of Austrian uniforms were captured at Novara. They had been made by certain parties for the purpose of committing robberies and atrocities, and of throwing the odium on the Austrians. The same may have been done elsewhere. You must receive with caution every statement coming from a Piedmontese source. One story, written from Turin to *Le Nord*, and copied into other papers, has excited much merriment here. A Marquis [illegible] is there represented as having, with a couple of squadrons of light cavalry, greatly distinguished himself in a fight near [illegible]. In imitation of the knights of old, he is said to have singled out the commander of the Austrian detachment, and to have slain him in single combat. Here nothing is known of any incident at all resembling this, nor has any cavalry officer been killed as yet.

Some newspapers express astonishment that the Austrians did not push on to Turin, but surely to have done so would have been extremely dangerous with such a large army on their flank as the allies had between Alessandria and Casale, even by the 5th of this month. I mentioned in my last letter that it took three days for the Austrian army to cross the Ticino. This will give you some idea of the time required to move 150,000 men. To have crossed by [illegible] bridges would have been useless, because when in Piedmont they can only advance by the roads. The fields are utterly impassable, except for infantry, and even that could not move across country except by short and slow marches. Every field is bounded by a ditch full of water, with a hedge of trees about two feet apart on each side of it, and fully one-fourth of the country is under water entirely. The consequence is, that a *corps d'armée* of 30,000 men, part cavalry and part artillery, with the necessary train of wagons, occupies ten or twelve miles of road. It is evident that to protect the advance of such a column strong positions must be secured in front of it. Thus the line of the Terdoppio, the Agogna, and the Sesia had to be seized successively, and, as the heavy rains and the melting of the snow on the hills had converted each of these streams into a considerable river, it was impossible to conceive that they would not be defended. Besides, haste was unnecessary. The five days' start England secured for France rendered it impossible for the Austrians to reach Turin in time, so their advance, as far as it extended, was simply a reconnoissance in force. The battle-field will most probably be near this place (Mortara), or at all events between the Sesia and the Ticino somewhere. The Allies will scarcely dare to attempt to pass between Pavia and Piacenza, nor can they well move north between the Dora Baltea and the Sesia while the Austrians possess the bridge at Vercelli. The spirits of the Austrian army are excellent. The condition of nearly all their horses is also good. The latter are excessively hardy, particularly those bred in Hungary. I wish we had in England some really light cavalry like the Hungarian Hussars. The Austrian train is notoriously good; that of this army is immense. The Piedmontese large two-wheeled wagons will, however, have an advantage of moving on good level roads, because they require fewer horses. Apropos of roads, I must say that, except in Lombardy, I have never seen better roads than here, but they are narrow.

I mentioned in my last letter that the people of Piedmont were not in favor of this war. So far from it are they, that nothing would be easier than to raise the population of this part of the country against the Government. Count Cavour is detested. As for the King, they say "*Egli non è re*;" they consider him a mere puppet of Cavour. The entire power, they say, is in the hands of agitators, principally from Milan. At the first elections, the well-to-do, quiet people, contented to leave well alone, did not vote at all. The consequence was that the violent few carried the day, and the first Parliament did the mischief by its talking. This is the opinion I have heard expressed by such men as heads of large villages. In the towns it is different; there the phraseology of the conquest of the Lombardy party has been introduced, and is used by many who never did, nor ever can, form an opinion of their own, and who understand little of the opinions of others.

Some letters have been captured on the road from *Cigliano* to *San Germano* written by recruits from the latter place, now near Alessandria, to their friends. They express the greatest dislike to the war. One man congratulates himself on being in the third line, and hopes the first two will have the fighting to do. Now, there is another point on which I wish to disabuse the British public. The Lombard regiments in the Austrian service are generally represented as untrustworthy. I came out with this idea, and fancied as others in England do, that all the Italian regiments were in Hungary or Gallicia, and that all that nation would be distrusted. I find, on the contrary, that nine out of ten posts of especial confidence are filled by Italians. Clerks, orderlies, [illegible] same hospitable manner to any stranger bringing letters of introduction.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

The Vienna Official Gazette publishes the two following bulletins:

VERCELLI, Monday, May 9.

Although the Austrian army has exhibited a disposition to attack the enemy on all sides, the latter has not had the courage to accept the challenge. The Radetzky steamer, on the Lago Maggiore, replying to a fusillade from the Piedmontese bank, wounded five of the enemy with one single discharge of grape shot. The Piedmontese have plundered the poor inhabitants of Struppiano of everything. The bridge at Valenza has been mined, notwithstanding the enemy's fire. Two arches have been blown up. The other bridge, across the Sesia, in front of Vercelli, was mined by the Piedmontese, but we discovered the mine. The enemy did not strike to defend Vercelli, a town important from its excellent military position. The inhabitants eagerly supplied our troops with provisions, without either a complaint on the part of the population, or a threat on that of our soldiers. The head quarters, that were at Lumello, were transferred on the 7th to Mortara, and were excellently received by the population. On the 8th, passing through Robbio, they got to Vercelli. Count GYULAI received, with all the respect he merited, the venerable Archbishop Mgr. D'ANGENNES, who came to meet him. The Archbishop offered him his palace as a residence, which was accepted. Let us note this remarkable fact—[illegible] Piedmont, and the people received us favorably. The Cavour Government calls the armies of France to its aid, and in place of yielding to the pressure of force, the country welcomes us as liberators.

MORTARA, Wednesday, May 11.

The enemy persisting in keeping on the defensive, our head-quarters are moved to Mortara, and we occupy the country between the Sesia and the Po, extending on the one side beyond Vercelli, and on the other, by means of the bridge thrown across at Cornale, into the Monferrat. We have occupied [illegible], a town important from its strategic position. Our reconnoissances as far as Voghera and Tortona have shown us that the enemy's concentration begins only at the latter place, and that his main body is between Valenza and Alessandria. NAPOLEON I. it was who dismantled Tortona, thus depriving the Subalpine population of a stronghold. Piedmont so learns to know the real tendency of French principles. Capt. [illegible], an English colonel, [sic in orig.] has arrived at our head-quarters at Mortara, desirous of sharing the fate of the Italian campaign with the Austrian army. The state of the troops is more and more satisfactory. Though the temperature already begins to be very warm, there are few sick, and yet the mephitic atmosphere of the rice-fields in the district of Vercelli and the Lumellina is not calculated to preserve the soldiers' health.

ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

From Various Correspondents.

The division of General BARAGUAY, which is nearest the enemy, is superb. Their brave commander had a narrow escape a few days ago of being killed while making a reconnoissance on the right bank of the Po. While the French were looking on from a distance without firing, the Croats sent a few shots, one of which struck a chasseur of the general's escort, who was close to him. The French soldiers, on seeing their comrade fall from his horse, cried out, "Try again, gentlemen; you shall be paid off hereafter cent per cent."

A Turin correspondent writes: "This afternoon I was at the banker N——. While waiting there I fell into conversation with the Marchese G—— O——, who told me the following: On Saturday he (the Marchese) was told by his banker that that morning a private soldier of the line, in his great coat and side arms, appeared at the counter of the bank and presented a letter containing a credit in favor of Count ——, of [illegible]. The banker asked where the Count was; 'I am he,' was the answer."

It is said that a staff of photographers is about to be organized to join the army of Italy.

The new rifled French cannon made their *début* in a recent encounter at Valenza, where an Austrian corps, keeping out of artillery range (as they thought,) were utterly confounded by a volley sent bang into the midst of them, from a distance of seven thousand metres, dismounting their guns, and causing immense destruction of men.

A catechism issued by authority from one of the Imperial printing presses at Milan, and ordered for use in the Government schools, is said to contain the following questions and answers: How must subjects behave towards their sovereign? Subjects must behave towards their sovereign like faithful slaves towards their master. Why must subjects behave like slaves? Because their sovereign is their master, and has power over their property as well as their life. Are subjects bound to obey bad sovereigns also? Yes, subjects are bound to obey not only good but also bad sovereigns.

The *Pays* announces that a general officer who arrived in Paris the day before yesterday from the seat of war in Italy says that two battalions of riflemen, one Austrian and the other French, having observed each other on different sides of the river Po, commenced firing. "Great was the stupefaction of the enemy," says the French General, "at seeing that their balls did not reach, while our balls struck their soldiers with disastrous precision. They immediately withdrew, leaving 30 of their men on the ground."

The French infantry soldiers no longer wear the shako, but the light *kepi* instead, all the heavy shakos being doffed before marching, and the other [illegible] as not to impede [illegible]. The [illegible] collars are not in such [illegible] as they may be elsewhere.

There is no army in the world in which so many minute and elaborate instructions are laid down for the guidance and government of the private soldier as the Austrian. The soldier is told to be faithful to God and to his Sovereign. The language in which he addresses a superior, from the corporal upwards, is prescribed for him. He is to use the word *Herr* to the corporal, and the third person plural to a commissioned officer. He is to salute sentinels, and if he be carrying anything in the one hand he must salute with the other; if both hands be occupied, must stand still and [illegible] while an officer is passing. The same regulations even provide for the washing of the soldier's mouth and eyes, for the combing of his hair, for the cutting of his nails, for the shaving of his beard, the changing of linen, for his bathing under certain regulations when not heated, and also against his lying in the sun unshaded or suddenly quenching his thirst when in perspiration.

The officers of her majesty's ship *Orion*, while stationed at Genoa, had an opportunity of seeing the French army land—some 40,000 men—and they were much struck with the admirable arrangements. Everything was done without confusion and with an expedition that appeared almost miraculous. For instance, one vessel arrived at 10 A. M. with [illegible] soldiers; they were landed, and the vessel at [illegible] for another freight at 2 P. M. [illegible] another vessel had entered the port, [illegible] on her return voyage, [illegible]. On the same day another large vessel arrived with cavalry at 7 A. M., and another with cavalry at [illegible] A. M. The horses and soldiers were all landed, and the vessels at sea, by 2 P. M. During the stay of the *Orion* the officers perambulated all parts of the town, and could not but feel surprised at the orderly state it was in from the immense masses of troops pouring, and during the whole time they saw but two soldiers the worse for liquor. The French soldiers appeared, though enthusiastic, yet serious, as men who felt they had their work to do, and could only hope for success by an effort that would require all their strength and energy.

Le Sport, organ of the Paris Jockey Club, which circulates exclusively in the higher classes, comes out with a list of forty members of the club who have gone to fight in Italy, comprising the quintessence of Parisian male society. Most of these hold high rank in the service, some are volunteers—De Grammont, De Polignac, De la Rochefoucauld, De Salignac-Fénelon, Vicomte Omer Talon, Marquis De Galliffet, Comte De Gontaut, Prince De la Moskowa. The old Italian houses from every district of the peninsula have sent representatives to the Piedmontese army, the Littas, Borromeos, and Trivulzios of Milan, Riccardi and Serristori of Florence, Bentivoglios from the Legations, Marquis Oberto Pallavicini, the largest land owner round Cremona, the five sons of the late distinguished Count Balbo; in fact the liberating army has in the *livre d'or*, or peerage book of the land.

It is reserved for a Belgian local paper, *Le Meuse*, to inform the public in England of what the present Cabinet is doing in the way of *Kriegsbereitschaft*. Contracts for no less than 400,000 rifles are about to be taken, of which Birmingham gets half, and Liege, on the 30th of this month, is to compete for the other 200,000, the cost of which, is estimated by the armor- [illegible]

[illegible] as at Munich, where Italian is [illegible] of Lombardy. The royal house of [illegible] being allied closely with that of [illegible], has always been [illegible] when only an Electorate, it [illegible] according to the papal line:

[illegible]

The Paris papers notice the latest effort of Lord MALMESBURY to bolster up the Vienna belligerent, professing all the time absolute neutrality. A [illegible] request has been made on France, it appears, not to touch the seaboard of Dalmatia, not on commercial grounds, but "because Montenegro might prove troublesome." His lordship's tender solicitude for this portion of the holy Roman Empire is not likely to get any sympathy at the Tuileries, as all that line of coast was a mere gift of the First Consul at Campo Formio, and of right belonged to Venice, to which it is quite possible NAPOLEON III. may restore it, as the lion of St. Mark is still conspicuous in all the monuments from Fiume to Zara and Cattaro.

I notice, says a correspondent of the London *Chronicle*, writing from Genoa, that the future course of England, as regards this war, is a matter of general interest; and the English journals that reach here are eagerly scanned for something to encourage the hope that the sympathy of the English nation is with the cause of Italy. The articles of your contemporary, the *Times*, are bitterly commented upon by the Genoese, who talk of that journal as appertaining body and soul to the Austrians. The English [illegible] now in the harbor saluted the *Reine Hortense* on her arrival, and in the evening some of her officers came on shore; but I noticed that the Genoese looked upon them with [illegible] good-will, and that they remarked upon the salute fired in honor of the French Emperor as a thing [illegible] of the [illegible]. Some one is to blame for this evident ill-will on the part of the Italians, for I well remember that some time past the people of Italy placed their entire trust and confidence in the generosity and sympathy of the English nation. That a change of sentiment has occurred, I can assure you is true; who is to blame for the fault?

It is stated on good authority that the French Emperor intends to lay the foundation of a large national Italian army, exclusive in the first instance of the portion of not less than 200,000 men. The Tuscan army, under Gen. ULLOA, is the nucleus already formed. The Roman army will speedily follow.

The *Pensiero ed Azione* (M. MAZZINI's paper) being suspended, in consequence of the outbreak of the war, the editor addresses to his readers a farewell article, in which the following passages occur: "Italy craves for national unity. LOUIS NAPOLEON can have no such object in view. He covets, besides Nice and Savoy, which Piedmont has already conceded to him as the price of his alliance, to obtain also an opportunity for the erection of a throne in the South, whereon to place MURAT, and a throne in Central Italy for his cousin. Rome and a portion of the Roman States are to remain as the temporal dominions of the Pope. Italy would be divided into four States. Two would be governed directly by the foreigner. Indirectly, France would have all Italy—the Pope being a French dependent since 1849; and the Sardinian King becoming, by the obligation of gratitude and inferiority of forces, the vassal of the French Empire." In the same article, MAZZINI warns the world of the plans Russia meditates against Turkey and Hungary, and declares his opinion that the two Czars, "though opposed to each other in heart, have united for the purpose of suffocating the aspirations to liberty and of imperializing entire Europe."

THE ITALIAN DUCHIES.

An attempt has been made by the Duke of MODENA to recover possession of that part of his dominions that had renounced allegiance to him.

A letter from Carrara, of the 13th, published in the Genoa *Gazette*, says:

"The Este authorities have not yet renounced the idea of regaining Massa and Carrara. Yesterday morning the town was startled by the intelligence that the troops of the Duke were marching on Carrara. This was a false alarm, but the statement being repeated in the afternoon, preparations were made for resistance. Commander RIBOLI marched out of the town and occupied the most favorable position, with all the forces at his disposal and the volunteers he was enabled to get together. The enemy having got close a little after 4 o'clock, a sharp fire of musketry began, which lasted several hours. Finding their efforts useless, the Este troops retired, and the Carrarese reëntered the town. It is believed that the *Modenese commander will* make another attempt after having received reinforcements. General RIBOLI has issued an Order of the Day, thanking the soldiers of all arms who patriotically hastened to the defence of the country."

In relation to this matter, the *Indépendance Belge* states, from its Paris intelligence, that the Austrians who occupied Bobbio evacuated that place owing to an offensive movement on the part of General DE MACMAHON. It was said that Prince NAPOLEON's *corps d'armée* would ere long be operating against Piacenza, while General ULLOA, at the head of the Tuscan army, would enter the Modenese territory, the occupation of several parts of which by the Austrians, at the express wish of the Sovereign, deprives the Duke of the immunities of neutrality.

The *Messaggiere* of Modena contains a ducal decree, ordering the arrest under the police regulations of all persons inventing or spreading false news.

The Parma *Gazette* of the 12th states that the young Duke of PARMA returned to his capital on the previous evening, accompanied by the Count DE BARDI and the royal Princesses, his brother and sisters. The Grand Duchess went out to meet them.

TUSCANY.

Correspondence of the London Chronicle.

FLORENCE, Thursday, May 12.

All here is going on well. The new Government is very active, and the country seems satisfied. In fact, the organization of the Ministry had produced internal confidence, and will place the country on a better footing abroad. The Consulta is arranged, and is composed of forty of the most distinguished men of Tuscany. GINO CAPPONI is the President. He was very unwilling to accept the post on account of his blindness, but has at length been persuaded to allow his name to remain at the head of the list.

We hear nothing of the Grand Duke, except that he is gone to Vienna, and that his second son, the Archduke CHARLES, and FERRARI, the Austrian general who commanded the troops at Florence, have both joined the army in Lombardy. I do not vouch for the veracity of the latter report, but, if true, it will go far against the possibility of the return of any part of the family to Florence. You will perceive that Austria has already lost much of its prestige, and our hopes rise in proportion, but our position must be decided by facts, not by conjectures or hopes. An action cannot be long postponed. If unfavorable for Austria, it will be taken as a good beginning for Italy. Meanwhile, we rejoice to be able to say that there never was a period when such perfect unanimity of sentiment and action prevailed. The movement will soon extend to every part of the Peninsula, for the example of Tuscany has had great influence, and the maintenance of order has proved of inestimable importance. The British Embassy have not yet acknowledged the change of Government. A few Piedmontese soldiers have been sent, but in numbers too insignificant to keep order if there were any necessity to do so, but happily such is not the case.

A commission is being formed for arranging the affairs, and remodelling the system of the Universities. This is a more difficult task than appears at first sight.

The new Government has forbidden the passage through Tuscany of Swiss recruits designed for the army of Rome.

THE PAPAL STATES.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Volunteers go off daily from here in numbers, sometimes more than one hundred. On arriving at the station a man awaits them, and presents each with a sum varying from twenty to thirty pauls, and on arriving at Civita Vecchia I hear that a similar sum is presented to them. All this is done openly; it is useless to oppose—to do so would be to create a revolution, and the Papal authorities of necessity submit. On Thursday one hundred and thirty volunteers left with flags, and shouting "evviva," and yesterday morning thirty gentlemen of the middle classes, besides others, left. A thousand men have already left Perugia. A curious contribution to the army arrived in Rome this week, in the form of two hundred donkey-drivers. In 1848 I understand that the same class of men displayed a very warlike spirit. I have already reported that the regular troops, or a portion of them, were in a very shaky condition, and only yesterday I heard, on what appeared to be good authority, that the Dragoons were so much excited that General DE GOYON had gone to Cardinal ANTONELLI to declare that he knew not what to do. The Cardinal's answer is reported to have been that he should watch, and, if that were ineffectual, he should take no notice of anything that might happen. I cannot guarantee this, but in the critical state of affairs it is by no means improbable, for the tide of public feeling is so strong that it will take a better Government than that of Pio Nono to stem it.

An impression existed here that a party in Rome were desirous of removing His Holiness to some other country, as Spain, for instance; and, truth to say, as far as any political influence which he may be supposed to exercise is concerned, he might be as well out of Rome as in it, for, with reverence be it said, His Holiness is but a shuttlecock in the hands of France and Austria. The report, however, came to the Pope's ears, and he promptly contradicted it himself, by intimating that he would not make his usual trip to Porto d'Anzio this year. Where His Holiness will spend the Summer is not known, no orders having been given as yet. From what I hear, the tender mercies of the Government have been awakened by recent events, and the judges of the Ruota are speaking of the political prisoners in other tones than they are wont to do. Those who are on their trial—and how long that trial has lasted I cannot tell you—are to be liberated, it is thought, as are also about 320 political prisoners confined in the castle of Pagliano, not far from Frosinone; if so, these latter will be exiled, and may be regarded as a contribution from this Government to the national army.

A few days since a mysterious tale was whispered to me of the arrest of some one by the order of the French Minister. Some said that it was BERNARD, or another companion of ORSINI. The truth, as nearly as I can arrive at it, is this, that information was sent by authority from England to the French Government, that a member of the Republican Party in Rome was in telegraphic communication with AURELIO SAFFI. The man's name is reported to me as being EUGENIO TERZI, of Rimini. He traveled, says my informant, with an American passport, and for some time has acted in Rome as under porter in a hotel. His arrest took place just as he was about to leave as courier with an English family.

All the volunteers who leave Rome now will be sent to Tuscany, I believe at a request from head-quarters in Piedmont. There they will be trained and made serviceable.

Cardinal MILESI, legate at Bologna, has addressed a circular to the governors and mayors of the provinces in which the following passage occurs: "The most eminent Cardinal and Secretary of State, (ANTONELLI,) in a dispatch of the 7th of this month, writes me as follows: 'On the occasion of the present war in Italy, the French Government, in order to [illegible] apprehensions and fears touching the Sovereign [illegible] and the States of the Church, has instructed its [illegible] the Pontifical Government, in the most formal [illegible], that in the progress of the war His Majesty the Emperor and his Government will not permit with [illegible] any act whatsoever contrary to the respect [illegible] to the august person of the Holy Father, or having for its object the destruction of his temporal dominion. Whatever may be the consequences of the events of the war in the north of Italy, the attitude of the French Government toward the Pontifical States will be in all points conformed to the object which France had in view in intervening to repair the disorders of the former anarchy.'"

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

From the Journal des Débats.

Whilst it is our misfortune to be in a state of open war with Austria, it is with regret that we see sentiments so little friendly to our nation developing themselves in certain countries of Germany. Had we merely to record precautionary armaments effected with calmness and dignity, we should not have one word to add. For nearly half a century the doctrine has obtained in Europe, and accurately in the greater part of the civilized world, that no important question can be properly solved unless regulated in common by the great Powers. Now Germany, in every sense, is a great Power; and it would appear to us to be only in keeping with her dignity and rank in the world, if she would throw her weight into the scale when the day shall have arrived for pronouncing definitively the fate of Italy.

[illegible] it may be true that Germany herself has invariably repelled the attempts made by the Court of Vienna to enter, as they say, with all her States into the Confederation, and that the Germans are less directly interested than some of them pretend in this question of saving Italy for itself, we should nevertheless be inclined to respect the feeling of sympathy that induces them to show so lively an interest in the half of an Empire far from being composed of Germans, but in the heart of which a minority of the German race, weak as it may be, exerts a preponderating influence.

Great States, powerful people, those who know that they hold a good position in the world, exhibit moderation; little people, on the contrary, who by reason of their weakness even escape the responsibility of their acts or speeches, have for some time been displaying extreme violence with respect to us. Whilst in Prussia we are told, in language of which we acknowledge with great pleasure the decorum and dignity, they are arming for the protection of the national interests and the maintenance of the European equilibrium—and this is unquestionably Prussia's right and duty—others are striving elsewhere to rekindle against France the passions of another age. In what is called a grand duchy, but which in reality is nothing more than a charming though petty principality on the northern banks of the Rhine, we heard the other day a prince of the reigning house announce pompously to a public assembly his departure for that regiment of the Austrian army in which he serves either as a major or colonel, and exclaim that he was proud at being one of the first German princes to draw the sword in defence of fatherland. Can Italy, then, have become the fatherland of the Germans?

We hope public opinion, on our side of the Rhine, will not suffer itself to be led astray by such chimeras, and that it will respect, on the south side of the Alps, those principles which it would like to enforce on the north side of the Elbe. For twenty years and longer Germany has perseveringly toiled, not always by the most scrupulous means, to detach from the crown of Denmark the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig, which nevertheless belong to Denmark by virtue of rights infinitely more respectable and ancient than those that constituted in 1815 the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom for Austria's behoof. The pretext, and the only pretext, for this quarrel, that has already cost much blood, is that the majority of the population in Holstein and Schleswig, speaking the German tongue, must also be of German race, and that consequently it ought to be reunited to the common mother country and taken away from the government of a foreign prince. We shall not discuss these theories; it is sufficient for us to know that they inflamed Germany to such a pitch in 1848 and 1849 that she waged war for their realization; and it is enough for us to ask her with what justice she can blame the enterprise now undertaken by King VICTOR EMANUEL and his allies. The inhabitants of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom are certainly fellow-countrymen in the eyes of the Piedmontese and Tuscans, far more legitimately and incontestably than the peasants of Schleswig and Holstein are or can be of the Tcheks in Bohemia, (a Sclavonic race,) or of the Swabians in Bavaria, though both these last belong to the Germanic Confederation.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

A letter from St. Petersburgh, of the 9th, published in the *Débats*, says:

"The Emperor has commenced the usual Spring reviews of the troops of St. Petersburgh. This year these reviews will probably be extended to other portions of the Empire, and should His Majesty visit Warsaw, or be at any time in the neighborhood of the Prussian frontier, he will profit by the occasion to have an interview with the Prince Regent.

"It is quite confirmed that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has declared to Count KAROLYI (the Austrian Minister) that Russia will observe neutrality only as long as the Germanic Confederation holds aloof from the war. In the conferences which have taken place on this subject, the numerous complaints which the Russian court has against the court of Vienna have been discussed. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, who, as you are aware, has been Russian ambassador at Vienna, is convinced that good relations cannot be reëstablished between the two courts as long as Count BUOL retains the portfolio of foreign affairs."

A RUSSIAN CRITICISM ON THE ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.

From the St. Petersburg Invalide Russe.

We have before us the proclamation of the Emperor of Austria, dated April 28, in which he explains why he has been forced to declare war. This declaration is written with fire and passion, it is full of high sounding phrases, that are employed in preference when the cause is an unjust one, and the eloquence of which is very likely to turn some of those hotheads in Germany. But we must have something else than phrases to convince the quiet and impartial reader. He must have logic and facts, and what he fears the most is that infernal device of TALLEYRAND: "Speech is given to man, not to express but to hide his thoughts;" or that phrase of FOUCHE, which is still more revolting: "If you wish to hide anything, speak of it to everyone and no one will believe you; each one will try, on the contrary, to find another meaning to your words." But the times of Machiavelism are gone by.

Christian civilization has taught men that the best diplomacy and the truest policy consists, above all, in truth and loyalty. Those fine phrases only serve to ornament falsehood; truth has no want of them. It is true that truth does not always disengage itself sufficiently quick from the mist in which it is enveloped; the clouds of evil and falsehood often darken the horizon and break out in a storm, but the sun of truth finishes by dissipating them and shines in all its brightness in the clear azure sky.

The proclamation of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH provokes many sad and afflicting thoughts. He addresses himself to his people and exhorts them to serve in this war with their *fidélité traditionnelle*. But what are these people? Bohemians, Hungarians, Italians. That the house of Hapsburg possesses or not any provinces in Italy is quite indifferent to the two first of these peoples. Some ten years ago the Bohemians and the Magyars proved to Austria that they suffered under her yoke. As to the Italians, it would be ridiculous to ask them their coöperation and sympathy for a war in which the whole of Italy is struggling for its independence. There remains, then, for FRANCIS JOSEPH but a hope in the populations of Germany, to whom he has again promised many improvements in the way of progress and civilization. Alas! these populations likewise know the value of phrases.

Further, the proclamation explains the march of the negotiations relative to the reunion of a congress, and declares that Austria accepted all that was proposed by the allied Powers, but that Sardinia placed such conditions on her acceptation that it was quite impossible to accede to them. Here is the great error. Sardinia, on the contrary, accepted all the propositions of England and France. She could not do more.

The English ministerial papers themselves, who have so warmly defended the policy *pacifique* (!) of Austria, vainly tried to excuse the ultimatum by pretending that, at the moment it was sent, Austria was not aware that Sardinia had consented to a general disarmament. In any case, it was impossible that at the date of the proclamation (the 28th of April) the consent of Sardinia should not be known. The truth is that Austria found it more convenient to misconstrue the fact, and to invent pretended inacceptable conditions coming from Sardinia. Such artifices are unworthy the Cabinet representing a great Power.

It is said further in the proclamation that there was but one way left for Austria to save the peace of Europe, and that she decided to adopt, which was to send her ultimatum. Is not this laughing at common sense? What, to conserve the peace of Europe Austria must declare war? Could Austria suppose for a moment that Sardinia would humbly and immediately submit to her orders, when France was behind Piedmont ready to defend her in case of attack? Austria knew that well, yet still she declared war.

The proclamation admits that war is the most inhuman thing in the world, that thousands of individuals, thousands of families lose their lives and their property, but the honor and duty of Austria obliged her to do it, because the Sovereign of *France* advanced his troops under the most *frivolous* pretexts. But Austria appears to forget that the French troops only advanced to the aid of Piedmont after the famous ultimatum had been sent, and after the answer that Sardinia made to it. Lastly, the proclamation says that Austria will not be alone to fight the battle. It is another artifice of Austrian policy to try to draw Germany into this war, although by the statutes of the German Confederation she must be quite a stranger. We shall see if that stratagem will succeed. Two other documents of the same nature have followed this proclamation of the Austrian Emperor. In the first the Cabinet of Vienna says, among other things, that the arrival of the French troops in Piedmont is a declaration of war against Austria. Surely! But her ultimatum, before the passage of the Ticino, is also a declaration of war. In the second, published on the news of the risings in Tuscany and the Duchies, the Cabinet of Vienna declares that the events oblige Austria to draw the sword in defence of the general tranquility of Europe. Such are Austria's reasons for declaring war.

SWITZERLAND.

General DUFOUR, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the troops which the Swiss Confederation may eventually call out, was waited upon recently by a deputation of officers to congratulate him. In reply to their address the General expressed himself as follows:

"Sympathies are natural, and I understand them as well as any one else; but we must also understand that if our sympathies lie in one direction there may be others who sympathize with another of the belligerent powers. Once under arms we must forget sentiments, otherwise union, the real strength of Switzerland, is lost. Our sole aim must be to maintain intact towards all and against all this sacred soil of liberty intrusted to our care. Those who, defeated, may present themselves on our frontiers, and lay down their arms, asking for an asylum which the Confederation has never refused to misfortune, will be admitted, and shall enjoy our protection; but whoever shall come armed, no matter under what flag, we will fight him to the last with all our resources; and, should it be necessary to cover with our corpses the soil intrusted by our country to our guardianship, we will invoke the example of our forefathers, and fight without counting the number of the aggressors. Victors or vanquished we shall be equally sure of the esteem and sympathy of all Europe."

Austria refused the demand of the Swiss Government to declare Lake Maggiore neutral.

The Swiss Government has ordered the defences of the Pass of [illegible] to be reinstated.

AUSTRIA.

The *Courrier du Dimanche* gives a piece of news which, although incredible, it regards as perfectly true; namely, that a secret convention has been entered into by Austria and the Porte on the subject of certain eventualities which may arise from the actual state of affairs. By the arrangement, the Porte undertakes to secure the tranquility of the Danubian provinces; and Austria, in return, engages to maintain imposing forces along the Montenegrin, Servian, and Moldo-Wallachian frontiers, and further promises the Porte entire security, and even friendly [illegible] on the part of Vienna. The same journal observes that this [illegible] arrangement proves the lamentable illusions entertained by the Sultan's advisers and their total ignorance of the real interests of their empire.

The *Austrian Correspondence* states officially that the resignation of Count BUOL was entirely owing to his ill-health.

FRANCE—REPORT ON THE WAR LOAN.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following report to the Emperor from the Minister of Finance:

SIRE: I hasten to render an account to your Majesty of the subscription to the loan of 500,000,000 francs. This operation opened on the 7th, and closed on the 14th inst., at 5 o'clock in the evening, conformably to the programme traced out in the Ministerial decree of the 2d; it closed while a considerable number of persons were still in waiting, who were compelled to retire without being able to subscribe, notwithstanding the zeal displayed by all the clerks employed. The following are the provisional results as yet known to the administration; they cannot differ very materially from the definite amounts which I shall hereafter have the honor of laying before your Majesty:

The number of subscribers will exceed 525,000, divided as follows: Paris, 244,129; Departments, 281,000; for 10 francs of *Rente*, 375,000; for larger sums, 150,000.

The capital subscribed for amounts to 2,307,000,000 francs, namely: for Paris, 1,547,000,000 francs; for the Departments, about 760,000,000 francs; for 10 francs of Rente, 80,000,000 francs; for larger sums, 2,227,000,000 francs. The sums deposited in the coffers of the Treasury by way of guarantee amount, without reckoning the sums paid by anticipation, to 230,000,000 francs. The subscription of 10 francs of Rente, which are exempt from reduction, go little beyond 80,000,000 francs, so that more than 8-10ths of the loan, 420,000,000 francs, will have to be divided proportionally among those who have subscribed for larger sums.

It was your Majesty's desire, by the conditions of the present loan, to favor the small capitalists, without discouraging any class of subscribers; that object will have been completely attained, as each will have his legitimate part, and that part will be a little less than the fifth of the sum subscribed.

Everything, Sire, is remarkable in this imposing manifestation of public opinion, the number of subscribers exceeding, by more than 215,000, that of the last loan, which was itself so extraordinary; the capital subscribed, which is nearly five times more than the sum asked for; the national character of the capital, which is exclusively of French origin; and the enormous amount of the sum paid in a few days, equaling almost one-half of the loan, without any disturbance being thereby caused to the ordinary progress of commercial affairs.

Such results, Sire, speak for themselves so loudly that it would be *superfluous for me to comment on* them at any length. Obtained under existing circumstances, and immediately after food, monetary, commercial and political crises, which have disturbed the world, and caused the strongest positions to totter, they bring out in strong relief the solidity of our financial system, the wealth of our country, and her power and patriotism. They show to every eye the close union which exists between France and the Emperor, the entire confidence of the nation in the force and wisdom of the Sovereign who presides over its destinies, and the security inspired by the temporary power confided to the firmness and the exalted intelligence of the Empress-Regent. I am happy in having results of such immense importance to make known to your Majesty.

I am, Sire, &c., P. MAGNE.

AUSTRIAN VESSELS LIABLE TO CAPTURE.

The French Government have notified, in reply to Her Majesty's Government, on the application of the *Committee of Lloyds*, that Austrian vessels leaving ports of call will be liable to seizure:

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 19.

SIR: I am directed by the Earl of MALMESBURY to state to you that Her Majesty's Government have received the answer of the French Government to the inquiries which, as you were informed in my letter of the 10th inst., had been put to them by Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, respecting the extent to which Austrian vessels are liable to capture by French and Sardinian cruisers.

The first inquiry which Earl COWLEY was instructed to make was, whether Austrian vessels arriving at ports of call, would be allowed to leave such ports for their destination without being liable to capture; second, whether Austrian vessels which have sailed for Austrian or for neutral ports, prior to the declaration of war, will be liable to capture.

The French Government have stated, in reply, that as far as France is concerned, it cannot be doubted that Austrian vessels would, in the cases specified, be subject to capture and condemnation, in virtue of the general principle of the law of nations, acted upon in England as well as in France, according to which every ship belonging to an enemy met with at sea after the declaration of war is a good prize.

It is assumed that the question relates to neutral ports called at for orders, since if an Austrian vessel, in ignorance of war having broken out, should enter a French port, she would be protected by the special decision of the Emperor, dated May 3, which grants safe conduct not only to the vessels of the enemy in French ports, but to those also which shall enter such ports in ignorance of the state of war.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
E. HAMMOND.

Captain G. A. HALSTED, R. N., Secretary, Lloyds.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* says that the Portuguese Government had proposed to that of Spain a treaty of alliance [illegible], but Spain had declined, [illegible] Portugal and [illegible] liberty of action which was [illegible] to such a league.

Foreign Policy and the State of English Parties.

From the London Economist.

Were there no long vacation we do not know that it would much matter to the country whether the present Government remained in power for the present or not. They have proved their principles to be so flexible in the hands of their opponents—in fact their policy is constituted out of so limp or yielding a material, that it will take any requisite shape almost at any moment. The spirit of "dignified conciliation" which Mr. DISRAELI attributed to Austria was transformed into one of "criminal" violence in the mouth of Lord DERBY, only a few days later, at the Mansion House, when it had come out that Austria was not inclined to lose any more time in attacking Sardinia, and when Lord DERBY had also gauged the public opinion of the House of Commons, and found that it was strongly anti-Austrian and passively favorable to the Italian cause. And were the House of Commons always sitting, we should have little fear that the Ministry would adopt any line of action likely to rouse the whole Liberal majority into strong and united action against them. But we could not in any way feel this security in leaving the country in their hands in time of war, during the long six months of recess—knowing as we do the strong Austrian bias of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the equally marked anti-Sardinian leaning of Lord DERBY himself. With a powerful fleet "careering," as Mr. DISRAELI termed it at Aylesbury the other day, "in the Mediterranean or the Adriatic to watch events, to seize a favorable opportunity of terminating the struggle, and obtain a settlement of Europe founded upon justice, and upon those regulations which may admit of a permanent adjustment," we shall during the recess of Parliament, be absolutely dependent on the notions of "justice" and of "permanent adjustment" which are held by the Government of the day—and we see clearly that those notions are entirely favorable to Austria, though they might be counteracted by a strong expression of Parliamentary opinion. Seeing that the Chancellor of the Exchequer could regard the grossly non-natural interpretation put by Austria on the bases of the Congress, as symptomatic of a spirit of "dignified conciliation," while he held Sardinia's attitude to be "ambiguous" and perplexing, no one can well be deceived as to his bias. And that during six months of a war of such magnitude some opportunity would turn up of throwing the influence of England into one of the opposite scales, we can scarcely doubt. In a word, we deem it of the highest import to this country that a ministry should be in power during the parliamentary recess at such a time as this of distinctively liberal sympathies—a ministry that at once heartily recognizes the false position of Austria in Italy, and that would also withstand with all their power, in its very beginning, any attempt to replace the Austrian by a French domination. Lord DERBY's ministry is assuredly not of this kind. Its sympathies with Austria, though as yet under restraint, are strong. Its recent victories in the Irish counties and in South Lancashire have been gained by the aid of the Roman Catholics, and, we believe, under influence from Rome. The ultra-montane party at least have supported Lord DERBY with all their power. This desertion of the Liberals who have won for them all their privileges, is, we doubt not, due to a nobler motive than those petty and corrupt inducements of which we have recently heard so much. The ultra-montanists have recognized Lord DERBY's leaning to Austria. The cause of Austria in Italy, is, in fact, the cause of the Pope. No sooner would Austria be expelled than the Pope would be forced anew into that path of reform which he had neither courage nor strength to pursue in 1848, and which would indeed be fatal to the characteristic ideas of the Papacy. We cannot doubt that the Conservative cause is adopted by the Roman Catholics, because it is felt to be the Austrian cause. And therefore, and therefore only, we desire strongly to see a change of Government before the six months of Parliamentary recess commence. It is impossible to "feel confidence" in Lord DERBY's administration. Their prejudices are all Anti-Sardinian. And we have seen, in the case of the *Charles et Georges*, how thoroughly ineffectual to restrain them from the most unprincipled acts, at a time when the fear of Parliament is not strong upon them, when they know that a considerable delay will certainly wear away the force of public indignation, is the knowledge that they are fresh [illegible] a cause dear to the House of Commons.

Let us see whether there is not a fair prospect of drawing the ties of the Liberal Party so close on this question of foreign policy that we may rid ourselves of a Ministry so clearly tainted with an Austrian bias. We believe that we should find that all the sections of the Liberal Party are not only unanimous on this subject, but unanimous also in distrusting the temper and views of the present Government.

There has been no stronger "independent" support given to the Government during the whole period of its existence than that of Mr. GLADSTONE. He has spoken and voted and done perilous service on their behalf. He even voted against Lord JOHN RUSSELL's Resolution, though agreeing in its purport. But Mr. GLADSTONE was himself foremost in rebutting Mr. DISRAELI's compliments to Austria, and in protesting against the terms by which he had characterized Sardinia on the last night of the session. Mr. GLADSTONE intimated very distinctly that "the spirit of Her Majesty's Government was not one of entire impartiality," and concluded his speech in these words: "There are two wishes in respect to which the mind of the nation is perfectly clear. First, that the peace of Europe may be maintained; and, secondly, if peace is maintained, that it may be maintained by arrangements which shall have some tendency to a mitigation of the evils which afflict the Italian Peninsula." Mr. GLADSTONE, then, we are persuaded, does not feel "confidence" in the impartiality of the present Ministry; and cannot be anxious to see them retain office during a recess in which they may throw away the most important opportunities of effecting a great amelioration in the state of Italy. We may add that there are few men to whom the Liberal Party would feel with more thorough confidence, so far as regards the question of foreign affairs at this crisis, than to Mr. GLADSTONE himself. For he not only feels with the nation about Austria and Italy, he also feels with the nation, we believe, in holding that we ought to watch jealously and closely the policy of the present ruler of France.

Lord PALMERSTON's opinions and bias in the issue now before the country is so well and widely known that we need not repeat it. His speech on the last night of the session was an eloquent and masterly apology for the conduct of Sardinia during the negotiations; and in his speeches at Tiverton his anti-Austrian leanings have been strongly pronounced. If he incline too much to confidence in France and its present ruler, as we are disposed to think—this will do something to bridge over the difference on foreign policy between himself and the party of Mr. BRIGHT, who, for other reasons, which we shall presently name, are strongly disposed, we believe, to cultivate just now a not too intimate alliance with France.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, again, is heartily in concord with both the Liberal leaders we have already named in his view of the present crisis of foreign policy. Only the other day he expressed in Huntingdonshire his strong desire that it might be one result of the war "to secure the independence and liberty of the people of Italy." And that he seriously thinks that he could trust the present Government to administer our foreign affairs during the recess without endangering every influence England may be able to exert on behalf of the Italian aims he has at heart, no one can suppose for a moment.

Finally, Mr. BRIGHT and his *friends* are known not only to sympathize heartily with Sardinia, which is true of all the Liberal Party without exception; but to fear, above all things, any misunderstanding with France. As a peace party they see clearly that misunderstanding with France is a far more constant and threatening danger than misunderstanding with Austria. They know that the expenses of our Navy depend entirely on the needful competition with the French Navy, and they wish eagerly to prove this not a needful, but a needless competition. It is their dearest hope to remove all seeds of possible dissension between *France and England*, and to render the reduction of the precautionary armaments possible on both sides. Therefore they dread and dislike any appearance of Austrian bias on the part of our Government almost more than any other section in the Liberal party; and they, too, are, we believe, eager to avert the danger of leaving the present Ministry in power during the long Parliamentary recess.

We find here, therefore, the elements of a strong and solid union in the ranks of the Liberal Party, and we trust to see that union cemented by a common effort to secure the country against the Austrian diplomacy of the present cabinet during the vacation. There is no stain which the English people would feel more deeply than the loss of any peaceful opportunity of redeeming *Italy* from the political evils which have so long overwhelmed her—especially if it were due to the conservative bias of a distrusted and only permissive government.

The British Government and the Treaty of Vienna.

From the London Economist.

We do not know how far it may be true that the present government are in any way prepared still to guarantee to Austria the terms of the broken treaty of Vienna. It is said that they have protested against those words in the French proclamation of war which seemed to imply an intention to dispute with Austria her possession of Lombardy; and if so, it is obvious that they may be drifting England into implied engagements to Austria which it will be very difficult afterwards for the nation to repudiate. Now, if this be indeed the case, we can only say that the government should not be allowed to remain in power a single week after any such inclination to pledge England to a direct guarantee of the terms of the broken treaty has become known. We affirm confidently (1) that there has been no pledge ever given by England to defend Austria against the probable issues to her Italian empire of such a war as that now begun. (2.) That it is not for the benefit of Europe, but would be very much to its detriment, that the terms of so discredited an arrangement as that of the treaty of Vienna should now be actively defended by England. (3.) That whatever be the rights of the question as to which Power was the first to violate the treaty of Vienna, Austria had never really adhered to the spirit of the arrangement, and by acts which virtually stretched her empire throughout the duchies, and positively threatened the safety of Piedmont, has brought upon herself the war which is now kindled in Italy.

1. England is in no way bound to assist Austria in retaining possession of her Lombard dominions. This it is not difficult to show. By the treaty of 1815 all the allied powers "recognized his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, his heirs and successors, as legitimate sovereigns of the provinces and territories which had been ceded either wholly or in part by the [illegible] of the duchy of Milan and his present Lombard [illegible] while England is assuredly bound to recognize the Emperor of Austria's title to those territories, so long as [illegible] fulfilled her part of the engagement, she has never bound herself to take any active part in defending that title against those powers who assert that, as far as they are concerned, the treaty is broken. A treaty by which we recognize the legitimate authority of different States, and therefore preclude us from disputing it, is one thing. The latter in this case we certainly have never entered into. Indeed the treaty of Vienna has been violated more than once, and violated for the exclusive benefit of Austria herself, without giving rise to war. The protest of England and France against the annexation of the independent state of Cracow to Austria, was simply disregarded by Austria, Prussia and Russia in 1846. In no one case in which the treaty of Vienna has been infringed has it ever yet been supposed that the parties to that treaty were in any way called upon to guarantee its observance. The infraction of the contract by any one party has, no doubt, been committed at its own risk, and with the clear knowledge that its act might involve it in war. But it has always been a point perfectly open to the discretion of the other parties to that contract, whether they should support the agreement by force or acquiesce in the new state of things. They had a right to complain if they thought fit. They were in no way bound to complain, much less to support their complaint by any display of force. When once we had protested against the violation of the treaty of Vienna as between Austria and Sardinia and France—which we did when we protested against the Austrian ultimatum—it was certainly neither necessary nor wise to enter any protest in favor of the broken arrangement on its own merits. The declaration of war was a measure we did right in trying to avert, but simply because a pacific arrangement was all-important, not because the old arrangement was in itself good. The peace once broken, the old guarantees recognized by both France and Austria once removed, it would be not only as easy, but far easier and wiser, to use all our influence, whenever we may have any, to obtain better and more solid guarantees, instead of endeavoring to restore the crazy old fabric which has broken down.

2. It would be far from desirable, even if it were possible, to return to the Italian arrangements of 1815. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer should be the first person to recognize this. His most political bias is of very modern date. In criticising, in one of his cleverest works, the diplomacy of Lord CASTLEREAGH at Vienna, he says that the Duke of Wellington's exploits, and "European events even greater than his achievements, placed in the unskillful grasp of the English ministry the settlement of Europe. The act of the Congress of Vienna remains the eternal monument of their diplomatic knowledge and political sagacity. Their capital feats were the creation of two kingdoms, both of which are already erased from the map of Europe. They made no single preparation for the inevitable, almost impending conjunctures of the East. All that remains of the pragmatic arrangements of the mighty Congress of Vienna is the mediatization of the petty German princes." Yet it is this wretched arrangement, prolific of wars and rumors of wars as it has been, which, though already broken down as between France and Austria, the present English ministry are disposed by the use of their influence to bolster up, and if possible to restore. Prussia, if we may believe the most recent accounts, is setting us an example we should do well to follow. The Parliamentary Commission of Prussia is stated to have used these remarkable words in reporting on the exceptional laws necessitated by the present Austrian crisis: "The stronger Prussia becomes by the harmony between the King and the people, the less can she interfere by arms in countries where such harmony does not exist." It would be well if England would act in the spirit of these words, and refuse to give a single atom of her influence to any arrangement which shall tend to reintroduce into Italy a state of things where "such harmony (between kings and people) does not exist." We are assuredly not bound to support that title in the present quarrel, or attempt to restore, in case she should lose, an actual supremacy which we see to have been fatal to the welfare of Italy, the very solidity of the Austrian empire, and the tranquility of Europe.

No one who studies the history of Austrian intervention in Italy since 1815, or even since 1847, can doubt for a moment that she has repeatedly violated the spirit of the treaty of Vienna, and brought this crisis upon herself. We do not say anything of the motives of France. All England distrusts them with the best reason; and that English statesmen should be on the watch for the means of checking and restraining French ambition in Italy, if once she should succeed in expelling Austria, is the universal wish, we believe, of the English people. But, whatever France may intend, she could not have gained this opportunity of interference had not Austria been flagrantly and systematically violating the neutrality of the minor States of Italy, and exciting the most just and natural alarm in Piedmont ever since the constitutional system was once established there. It is simply untrue to say that either France or Sardinia have manufactured the occasion for hostilities. That they have brought on a crisis no one can doubt. But even since the Congress of Paris in 1856 the conduct of Austria has been so menacing, and her interference beyond her own boundary so unscrupulous, that no free government could contemplate it without jealousy and anxiety, and without casting about everywhere for the means of relief. If Sardinia has thus felt and has cast herself upon France in her need, who can blame her? It was only in 1856 that Parma was filled with Austrian troops up to the very frontier of Sardinia, while the attitude of Austria was uniformly and menacing in the extreme. Let England for a moment imagine herself in such a situation, without the sea-boundary which protects her. Would not the ministry of the day be absolutely forced on any policy which would hold out hopes of destroying or counteracting so overwhelming a peril? What are the terms of the treaty concluded between Austria on the one hand and Modena and Parma on the other, no later than 1847 and 1848 respectively, and acted upon, as we have said, in 1857? We quote them as follows from the treaty with Modena in 1847. That with Parma in 1848 is the same [illegible].

"ART. 2. The States of His Royal Highness the Duke of Modena [illegible] defence of the Italian Provinces of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, His Royal Highness the Duke of Modena concedes to His Majesty the Emperor the right of [illegible] imperial troops into the Modenese territory, and of occupying its fortresses, whenever the interest of their common defence or military prudence shall so require.

"ART. 3. Should circumstances occur in the interior of the States of the Duke of Modena which might lead to the belief that tranquility and legal order are likely to be disturbed, or when such turbulent movements should have risen to the height of real insurrection, to repress which the means at the disposal of the Government should not be sufficient, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria promises, as soon as he shall have been informed of such disturbances, to lend every military assistance necessary for the maintenance and reëstablishment of tranquility and legal order.

"ART. 4. His Royal Highness the Duke of Modena promises not to conclude any military convention whatever with another power without the previous consent of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty."

Now, who can hold for a moment that Austrian dominion is limited to the territory laid down in the treaty of Vienna, when she ratified and acts upon such treaties as these? Who can deny to Piedmont the duty of protecting against such an overweening of despotic influences in the Italian Peninsula as striking at the very foundations of her own independence? Nothing can be more clear than that Austria has herself, and herself only, to blame, for the causes of this war, whoever may be responsible for the guilt of precipitating its outbreak.

For England, at all events, the course of duty is clear. She owes no active help whatever to Austria in Italy, even by the letter of her engagements. As a matter of policy, nothing would be more foolish than to promise such help, or to lend even her influence to restore a rotten system of guarantees. As a question of political morality, Austria has sown all the seeds of her present troubles, and it would be an interference with the most righteous laws of Providence to interfere to shield her from the consequences. Let us hoard our power to shield Italy, when the critical moment comes, from the consequences of French ambition or Austrian vengeance; and let any Ministry that would attempt more than this be repudiated at once.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 4, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 33 bbls. Ashes; 10,163 bbls. Flour; 6,757 bushels Wheat; 3,180 bushels Corn; 640 bushels Oats; 428 pkgs. Provisions, and 203 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 60 bbls. Pots at $5 50, and 15 bbls. Pearls at $5 75 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning [illegible] bbls., including 1,[illegible] bbls. Pots, 153 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported to-day of 2,000 bags Santos, ex [illegible], on terms not disclosed; 100 bags Laguayra at 12c., and 100 bags St. Domingo at [illegible] ℔ lb.

COPPER—Is dull and heavy. New Sheathing has declined to 26c. ℔ lb. Other kinds are nominally unchanged.

COTTON—Sales to-day 800 bales at a shade firmer, though not quotably higher prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	[illegible]
Middling, ℔ lb.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11
Middl'g Fair, ℔ lb.	11[illegible]	11[illegible]	12	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quite dull, to-day, for all kinds of State and Western Flour. The inquiry is very limited, as most buyers anticipate a material reduction in prices. Holders are generally eager to sell, and disposed to make some concessions to purchasers, but not sufficient to satisfy the latter. Hence, trade lacks animation, while prices are quoted 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. lower, especially for medium grades, and for the [illegible] nominal toward the close; sales have been reported of only 4,[illegible] bbls. [illegible]

Unsound Flour, ℔ bbl.	[illegible]
Rejected Superfine State	[illegible]
Standard Superfine State	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Standard Superfine Western	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade brands	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Low to choice Extra Missouri	[illegible]
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	[illegible]

Southern Flour is very quiet and languid. Sales have been reported of only 650 bbls., in lots, at $7 [illegible] for mixed brands, and $7 [illegible] for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour dull and heavy at [illegible] for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at [illegible] for Jersey; and [illegible] for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat continues heavy, being generally held above the views of purchasers. Sales have been confined to small lots, including prime white Kentucky at $2; good white Southern at $1 90, and strictly prime red do. at $1 80 ℔ bushel. Corn heavy and somewhat unsettled. Sales have been reported of [illegible] 88c. for mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Rye [illegible]. Oats are in moderate request at previous figures. Fair to choice Canadian, 50c.@53c.; Western 50c.@53c.; State 50c.@55c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 50c.@53c.; Southern, 47c.@51c. ℔ bushel.

FRUIT—Sales, to-day, 1,000 bushels African Pea Nuts, on private terms.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 1,000 bales North River, at 60c.@70c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's business in Dry Hides has been quite moderate, though prices have declined a shade. Wet salted Hides are quiet, yet firm. Domestic are in fair supply, while Foreign are scarce. Upper Leather stock is unchanged. Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. state that the week's receipts have been 82,370 Hides from Foreign Ports. Import for the month of May has been [illegible] Foreign and [illegible] from Coastwise ports. Total, 235,617 Hides. Sales during the week have been [illegible] Hides. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is [illegible], (same time last year 100,500—year before, 100,200,) and [illegible] bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo. The stock includes [illegible] Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips); [illegible] Dry Rio Grande, (Hides and Kips); 10,000 Dry Orinoco; 1,300 Dry and Salted Savanilla and Bogota; 2,000 Dry and Salted Rio Hache; [illegible] Dry and Salted Maracaibo; 7,000 Dry and Salted [illegible]; [illegible] Dry Central American and San Juan, part old Europe; 3,000 Dry Chagres, &c.; 4,700 Dry Vera Cruz; [illegible] Dry Tampico; 7,700 Dry Matamoras; 6,000 Dry Hides from Rotterdam; 1,100 Dry Hides from Antwerp; [illegible] Dry Honduras; 20,000 Dry [illegible]; 7,400 Dry Gambia and Bissaw; 12,000 Dry Porto Cabello; 11,000 Dry Southern, Texas, Western, &c.; 14,900 Dry Salted Maranham; 500 Dry Salted Para; [illegible] Dry Salted St. Domingo; 4,500 Wet Salted Australian; [illegible] Wet Salted Rio Grande; 1,300 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres; 120 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS have been in demand, including [illegible] from [illegible] for extremes ℔ lb.

LEATHER—Has continued in active demand at very firm prices. Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. in alluding to the [illegible] receipts, also refer to the very free sales and reduced stocks this week: "Light weights are especially scarce, and much inquired for. The Spring business has held out much longer than was anticipated by the most of the trade. The market has arrived where we should look for a lighter trade and an accumulation of stock. This has not been the case this week, and at present there is little prospect of a material increase to our stock during Summer months. Oak tanned is in active request at full prices, the stock is light. Upper in the rough is in good demand, prices are well maintained. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 31c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 32c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 29c.@32c.; Oak Light, Southern, 28c.@31c.; Oak heavy, [illegible]; Oak heavy, Spanish, good all weights, [illegible]; Oak, heavy Cropped, [illegible]@40c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 23c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, [illegible]; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 22½c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 22c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged all weights, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. poor, all weights, [illegible]; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, [illegible] credit."

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common and [illegible] for Lump ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Small sales have been made to-day, at unchanged prices.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin continues in request, at buoyant prices. Included in the sales were 1,500 bbls. Common Rosin, to arrive, on terms not disclosed; [illegible]. Tar and Crude Turpentine are essentially unchanged. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, chiefly to arrive, at [illegible] in shipping order, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have been moderately inquired for at unaltered figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite sparingly sought after to-day at reduced prices. Sales have been reported of 1,450 bbls. in lots, at $16 50@$16 75 chiefly within the range, for Mess, [illegible] for Prime, and [illegible] for do., July delivery, [illegible]. Cut Meats continue steady and heavy, [illegible] ℔ lb. Bacon is dull [illegible]. Lard is in moderate demand [illegible] to-day 600 tcs. and bbls. in lots, at [illegible] ℔ lb. Beef is depressed and declining. Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at [illegible] repacked Western Mess, [illegible] for Country Mess, and choice extra do. [illegible] for do. Prime ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, [illegible]. Beef Hams, [illegible] ℔ bbl. Butter is in request at [illegible] for New State; [illegible] for New Ohio ℔ lb. New Cheese continues in demand, mainly at from [illegible] ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day, of [illegible] in lots, at [illegible].

SALTPETRE—[illegible] buoyant prices. The Boston [illegible] of this morning, remarks that the transactions in this article the past week have been larger than we have had occasion to notice for any previous week [illegible]. The sales, including those noticed early in the week, have been 1,170 bags at 10c.; 800 bags at 10¼c.; [illegible] bags at [illegible]; [illegible] bags, to arrive, at [illegible], mostly [illegible] bags against [illegible] bags last year. [illegible] Co. sum up the [illegible]: "Goats are in active request [illegible] while [illegible] are dull. Prices are well supported. [illegible] of Campeche are partly sold at 30c. [illegible] an advance over the last sales. [illegible] brought 44c., 6 months. [illegible] little doing, and prices are somewhat [illegible]. We note sales of 2,000 lbs. prime Western at [illegible] lbs. Chagres at 44c.@45c."

SUGARS.—Have been in fair demand, to-day, and sales have been made of 875 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at [illegible]; 165 hhds. Porto Rico at [illegible]; and 100 hhds. New-Orleans at [illegible]. The report of yesterday's sales of Cuba in our paper this morning should have read 2,200 hhds., not 200 hhds.

WHISKY.—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 900 bbls., in lots, at 28c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS.—For Liverpool, there were taken [illegible] bales Cotton at [illegible] ₩ lb., 125 boxes Bacon, by the *Dread-Nought*, at 10s. For London, 30,000 Staves at [illegible]; [illegible] bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 7s.; 10 bales [illegible] Hair at [illegible]; also a British brig, with Spirits Turpentine at 5s., and Dead Weight at 15s. For San Francisco, engagements were very limited, including [illegible] Goods at 37½@[illegible] per foot. The [illegible] charters included a vessel from Charleston, with Cotton for Liverpool at 5-16d. [illegible]; a vessel from Vera Cruz to New-York, [illegible]; a bark [illegible] for Marseilles, with light pipe Staves at [illegible]; Also, according to the *Shipping List*, a ship, 570 tons, from Richibucto to Hull, Deals at £4; one, [illegible] tons, from St. Stephen, N. B. to Bristol Channel (Bristol, Cardiff or Newport,) £3 2s. 6d.; one, 800 tons, from Musquash to Bristol Channel (excluding Gloucester,) £3 5s.; one, 1,219 tons, from [illegible] to London, £3 15s.; one, 900 tons, from James River to Havre, Tobacco, 34s.; one, 600 tons, hence to Queenstown for orders, with Cotton, if to Liverpool [illegible]d., or Havre [illegible]c.; a brig, 280 tons, from Machias to Sagua and back to New-York, Sugar 40c., Molasses $3 on deck and $3 50 under deck, or if Molasses only [illegible] 50 on and under deck; a brig, 167 tons, to Kingston, Jam., and back, $1,350; a schooner, 950 tons, to Aux Cayes and back, $1,000; a bark, 300 tons, to St. Jago, $1,500; a schooner, 198 tons, to Laguayra, [illegible]; a bark from Turks Island to New-York, Salt, [illegible]; a Hanover brig to Hamburg, a foreign brig to Rotterdam, Piparian Staves, and a Schooner, 300 tons, to Cette and back, on terms not made public.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF EDWARD [illegible], by his mother, Mary Ann Moore, of this City. When last heard from, in September, 1857, he was in the office of the *Sturgis Republican*, Michigan.

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HARPS.—REMOVAL.—J. F. BROWNE, manufacturer, begs to inform his friends and the profession that he has removed his HARP WAREROOMS to No. [illegible] Broadway, near the New-York Hotel. Strings, Books, and every requisite for the Harp.

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THEIR EXTENSIVE AND SELECT STOCK,
comprising an unsurpassed assortment of the following named Goods,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE IN PRICE,
until the 1st of July, viz:
SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES,
TISSUES, ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
CALICOES, CHALLIES, DELAINES,
MOURNING GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, HOOP-SKIRTS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
with every other description of Goods, usually kept in a FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORE.
ALSO,
A GREAT VARIETY OF NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,
exclusively confined to their House.
CITIZENS AND STRANGERS ARE INVITED
to examine their stock, and
COMPARE THEIR PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING.
NO. 255 BROADWAY.

BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES,
PRINTED MUSLINS, BRILLIANTS,
PARIS PRINTS, FLOUNCED MUSLIN ROBES,
BAREGES, CHALLIES, FRENCH POPLINS, CROSSOVERS,
And a large variety of entirely New Styles
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
At much below regular prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
LATEST DESIGNS
Received per steamer. Full assortment,
AT LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PARASOLS, SUN SHADES,
SUN UMBRELLAS, FANS AND FAN SHADES,
In Great Variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE SUMMER MANTILLAS.
FULL ASSORTMENT,
Latest Paris Shapes,
Now Ready.
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE CURTAINS, GILT CORNICES,
DRAPERIES, WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, and
UPHOLSTERY GOODS
Of Every Description.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

LINEN DAMASKS, TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, BATH TOWELS,
HUCKABUCK, CRASH, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING LINENS,
Of every kind, at low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & COMPANY,
will offer on
MONDAY, JUNE 6,
A LARGE Assortment of Cloaks in cloth and thin materials, suitable for traveling, at greatly reduced prices.
ALSO,
LACE POINTS and BOURNOUS and Silk and open-work MANTILLAS.
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER.

OPENING FROM AUCTION,
MONDAY, June 6,
2,000 Straw Bonnets, 12c., 18c. 25c.
5,000 White and Colored Straws, 37c., 50c., 62c.
2,500 Tuscans, Pedals and Split Straw, 75c., $1.
2,500 Leghorn Bloomers, 18c and 31c.
3,010 Boys' and Infants' Splits and Dunstables, 50c. to 75c.
1,500 Fine Split Straw Riding Hats, $1.
4,500 Boys' and Men's Hats, 18c., 37c., 50c., 62c.
1,000 Shaker Hoods, 12c. and 25c.
Straw Goods at Wholesale.
At KINZEY'S, No. 323 8th-av.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN RIBBONS.
5,000 yards Trimming Ribbons, 6c.
3,000 yards Bonnet Ribbons, 18c.
2,000 yards Rich Plaid and Stripe, [illegible]
5,000 yards Fancy and Plain Ribbons, [illegible]
10,000 yards White and Black Ribbons, [illegible]
5,500 yards Heavy Rich Ribbons, 18c.
6,000 yards very Rich New Styles, 18c.
At KINZEY'S, No. 323 8th-av.

THIS WEEK, 5,000 PARASOLS,
AT THE CHEAP STORE.
1,000 Parasols, 56c. Parasols, 62c.
2,000 Parasols, 75c. Parasols, 94c.
1,500 Parasols, plain colors, fringed, $1 31.
At KINZEY'S, No. 323 8th-av.

2,000 MANTILLAS,
AT KINZEY'S.
1,000 Mantillas, 75c., $1, $1 50 and $2.
1,000 Mantillas, $2 50, $3, $4 50 and $4.
At KINZEY'S.

10,000 PAIRS LACE MITTS,
ALL STYLES.
Silk Mitts, 6c.; Mitts, 9c.; Mitts, 12c.
Silk Mitts, 18c.; Mitts, 25c.; Mitts, 31c.
Silk Mitts, 37c.; Mitts 50c.; Mitts, 62c.
5,000 pairs Children's Thread Mitts, 3c. to 6c.
At KINZEY'S.

20,000 BANDS AND FLOUNCINGS.
3,000 Swiss Bands, 12c., 18c. and 25c.
2,000 Rich Double Bands, 50c.
5,000 Jaconet French Bands, 62c., 75c., and 87c.
3,500 Rich Swiss Collars, 25c., 32c., and 37c.
At KINZEY'S.

5,000 YARDS MANTILLA LACES,
6c. to $1 50.
20,000 yards Mantilla Trimmings.
15,000 yards Dress Trimmings, all kinds.
5,000 dozen Drop Buttons, colored and black, 6c. to 11c.
800 Rich French Feather Fans, 75c.
Goods at wholesale less than jobber's prices.
At KINZEY'S
Cheap Embroidery and Ribbon Store,
No. 323 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS
and UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS,
BROCATELS, SATIN DELAINES, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LASTINGS, CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE-COVERS, CHINTZES, CORNICES and CURTAIN HARDWARE. Their PAPER HANGING Department contains a large and varied assortment of
DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS,
Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French Manufacturers,
Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art on the most reasonable terms.
Their stock of
WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE
(Unsurpassed for extent and variety.)
is now offering to the retail trade
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.
W. K. PEYTON
Will open, on Monday, June 6,
All the new styles in
MANTILLAS, SACKS, CIRCULARS, &c., &c.,
Imported for this month,
To which he invites special attention.

While our garments are really first class, yet our prices (in consequence of our small expenses, compared with Broadway and Canal st.) will be found very moderate. Our stock, for extent and variety, cannot be surpassed.

W. K. PEYTON, Mantilla Manufacturer,
No. 244 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SILKS.
300 pieces Plaid and Striped
POULT DE SOIES,
At 75 cents per yard,
the last of the parcel.
(value $1 and upwards.)
Will be exhibited on Monday, June 6.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open at retail on Monday, June 6, 500 pieces finest quality and newest patterns of American Printed Lawns on 1,400 *Cloths*,
At 10 cents per yard.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, respectfully calls attention to his extensive Spring and Summer importations of
MOURNING GOODS,
being unusually large and desirable, consisting in part of
Black Silks—a most splendid variety, in all makes.
Handsome figured Foulards, by the yard.
Plaid striped, check, and Bayadere Silks.
Silk Robes, double skirts, very handsome.
Barege Robes, satin bands.
1¼ Black Maltese and Henrietta Cloths, beautiful textures.
Black Challies, without Lustre.
Summer Bombazines, very handsome.
Black Grenadine, every width, very choice.
Beautiful Black Grenadine Robes, double skirts.
Crape Maretz in all widths.
Spanish Crapes, 1¾ and 2 yards wide, a new article.
English Barege 2 yards wide.
Black Grenadine Bareges, very desirable.
Black Check and Bayadere Bareges, handsome goods.
French Lawns and Organdies.
English and French Poplins, together with some new Materials for Traveling Dresses, very desirable.
Mantillas, Shawls, Bonnets, &c., &c.
N. B.—300 Black Sewing Silk Shawls, from auction, $7, worth $12.
Ladies will please observe the name and number.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Goods of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in combination with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.
HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
C. S. & Co. will this week offer at
GREATLY REDUCED
PRICES,
EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE
of
CLOTH, SILK, and SILK AND LACE GARMENTS.
LACE POINTS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS,
AND
BURNOUS
IN GREAT VARIETY AND MAGNIFICENCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Having determined to relinquish our
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT,
We are now offering the BALANCE of our stock of
FINE PARIS FLOWERS,
BONNETS,
LACES, &c., &c.,
At ONE-HALF the cost of importation.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY, June 6,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF RICH BLACK GRENADINE
AND BAREGE ROBES, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Also,
THREE CASES FINE BLACK CHALLY DELAINES,
at 18 cents.
CANAL-ST., corner Mercer.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF FAMILY
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway,
Consisting, in part,
OF LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS,
COUNTERPANES.
Full assortment of Plain, Striped, and Plaid Swiss, Cambric, Nainsook, and other Muslins. Also, Brilliantes and Piquas.
Drills and Jeans, for Boys' Summer wear.

CLOTH MANTILLAS AND SACQUES,
SILK MANTILLAS, LACE MANTILLAS,
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
LACE POINTS, LACE CLOAKS.
Full assortment of the above
At greatly reduced prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
Just received Stripe Traveling Dusters, $2 50 each.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
FROM AUCTION.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open on Monday, June 6,
500 French Worked Collars, at great bargains.
Also, French Lace Falls and Lace Points and Centres.

POINT D'ALENCON SETS AND COLLARS.
Point Applique Sets and Collars,
Medallion Sets, Embroidered Sets.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
A Fine Assortment, and Low Prices.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
37—MAIDEN-LANE—37
Are now receiving from various steamers, and will continue to receive during the season,
NEW STYLES OF PARIS
SILK NETS, FANCHONS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
(All black, and with colored borders,)
FANCY HAIR-PINS, COMBS AND CACHEPEIGNES,
(The largest assortment in the United States,)
SUN, PARASOL AND OPERA FANS, of all kinds,
BELT BUCKLES, SLIDES AND CLASPS,
DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,
OPERA GLASSES, PLATED CHAINS, JEWELERS' SCALES,
&c., &c., &c.
Which they offer (to the trade only) at the lowest market prices.
☞ Orders for all descriptions of French Goods filled by their house,
No. 7 Rue du Grand Chantier, Paris.

LACES.
600 Real Point Lace Collars, at $4 and $4 50.
EMBROIDERIES.
1,000 ladies' embroidered basques and spencers at $6.
1,000 ladies' embroidered capes and spencers at $2 50.
1,500 embroidered linen hdkfs. at 50c., worth $1 50.
500 Misses' embroidered sets from 50c. to $1.
PARASOLS.
GREAT REDUCTION.
CLOSING SALE.
FIFTY PER CENT.
LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
6,000 ladies' parasols at $3, worth $8.
All other styles proportionately low.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM.
A department exclusively for gentlemen, where may be found every article in the line that can be mentioned, consisting of
SHIRTS, DRAWERS, CRAVATS,
TIES, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, TRAVELING SHAWLS, &c.
Shirts and Collars made to order, (hand work,) sure fit or no sale.
Entrance through Genin's hat store, No. 507 Broadway, and side door of St. Nicholas Hotel.
GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS'
SUMMER CLOTHING
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
CHILDREN'S BLOUSES,
MARSEILLES RAGLANS,
LADIES' PRINTED MUSLIN ROBES,
RICH EMBROIDERED LAWN ROBES,
MISSES' MUSLIN DRESSES,
BOYS' MARSEILLES PANTS,
with Ladies' and Infants' Under Clothing in greater variety than can be found elsewhere in this City.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES GRAY & CO.
Are now offering the whole of their splendid stock of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
REAL LACES,
AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES
Of the latest Paris styles,
At greatly reduced prices, for the remainder of the season.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Have a large and choice assortment of
LAWNS, ORGANDIES, BAREGES, BAREGE ANGLAISE, &c.
Also,
An immense stock of
BAREGE FOULARDS, BALZARINES, CHALLIES,
and other new fabrics for Summer.
Prices as low as possible.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, June 6,
450 French Jaconet Robes, double jupes,
At $4 each.
Value, $6 50.
Also,
600 Fine French Organdy Robes,
Double jupes,
In beautiful colors, at $5 each.
Value, $7 50.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

ATTENTION, LADIES!! SOMETHING NEW.
LA ZEPHYR BLOOMER,
A LIGHT, TASTEFUL
AND PROTECTIVE HAT,
For the country and sea-side.
It affords more protection than the broad-brimmed, heavy flats, usually worn during the Summer season, and is much less cumbersome and inconvient.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

GRAND EXPOSITION.
Great Bargains in French Barege Robes.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, June 6,
1,500 *Flounced French Barege Robes,*
Beautiful Colors, and latest Paris Styles,
At $5 and $6 per Robe and upwards,
Greatly Below their Value.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BLACK LACE POINTS
At an immense reduction,
Will be offered during this week.
Points from $5 to $10. Centres from $4 to $12.
Mantillas from $8 to $20. Burnous at $30.
The above being purchased at the recent auction sales, they will be found great bargains.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

RIBBONS AND EMBROIDERIES.
The largest stock, at
THE LOWEST PRICES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.
PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
Fine satin paper, 12c.; fine gold paper, 50c. per roll.
5,000 pair fine gold shades at $1 per pair.
Also, a large assortment of oil cloths, mattings, mats, &c., at COATES', No. 314 Hudson-st., above Spring.

NEW MEDALLION CARPETS,
All in one piece, various sizes.
New Wilton and Velvet do. by the yard, confined patterns.
Just received per last steamer.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LOOK! LOOK!!
CARPETING,
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
Selling off at great sacrifice, to relinquish the business.
J. HYATT,
No. 310 Bowery.

300 ROLLS CANTON MATTING,
From auction,
Of the best quality, and at half the previous prices.
C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

MASONIC GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT NO. 436 BROADWAY.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING THE BEST kind of Woven Skirts, with patent fastenings, 12 springs, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs, $6 a dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs for $14 a dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., cor. Hudson.

DRY GOODS.

[illegible] SALE
OF RICH HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
By HENRY T. LEEDS,
At No. [illegible],
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
Bargains to be had.
Sale positive.

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.
RICH AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS
At the new and elegant store of
G. M. BODINE,
No. 461 Broadway, (near Broome-st.)
The subscriber's store is now replete with a
NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK,
to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public, assuring them of the continuance of the system under which he commenced the establishment, and which has hitherto been attended with such signal success, viz, the constantly keeping on hand of
ARTICLES OF THE VERY FIRST
AND MOST FASHIONABLE DESCRIPTION,
and which he offers at the lowest possible shade of profit.
The following articles deserve especial notice:
DOUBLE JUPE SILK ROBES,
IN COLORED AND BLACK.
CHINTZ-COLORED CHENE SILKS,
In great variety.
A FULL LINE OF BLACK SILKS IN PLAIN, FIGURED and BAYADERE, $1 to $3 per yard.
SHAWLS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
DOUBLE JUPE BAREGE ROBES,
In rich Chintz Colors.
PLAIN AND FIGURED BAREGES,
In great variety;
2,000 PIECES FINE ENGLISH BAREGE,
In all colors.
RICH CHINTZ, DOUBLE JUPE ORGANDY ROBES.
The choicest Patterns of the Season.
FINE FRENCH PRINTED JACONETS;
10,000 YARDS FRENCH PRINTED LAWNS,
At 12½ cents per Yard.
Also,
REAL LACES, GLOVES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
And a most complete assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
of the most approved and desirable makes, including
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS
AND NAPKINS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS AND FLANNELS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES,
COUNTERPANES AND QUILTS.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED,
And a "fixed price" invariably observed.
G. M. BODINE,
No. 461 Broadway, two doors below Broome-st.

C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 Sixth-av.,
Offers special lots of
Damask Table-cloths, Napkins and Doylies,
Linen Sheeting, Pillow-casing and Shirting,
Dress goods of every variety, in
Silk lustres, Poplins,
Lawns, Organdies, Bareges,
Challies, French and English Prints.
Below the cost of production.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
ARE NOW OFFERING
GREAT BARGAINS IN
TABLE DAMASK NAPKINS,
HUCK TOWELING,
SHEETINGS, QUILTS,
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, and
WINDOW DRAPERY.
CANAL ST., corner Mercer.

MILLINERY.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.
Also, straw bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed.
FRENCH FLOWERS, CRAPES, SILKS, AND OTHER MILLINERY GOODS
of a superior quality, and at low prices,
AT THE BOWERY RIBBON STORE,
No. 194 Bowery, 3d door above Broome st.
LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

MRS. DAVIDSON, NO. 125 BLEECKER-ST., respectfully invites the attention of ladies preparing for the country to her very large and complete assortment of rich Paris Summer Millinery, of the newest and choicest design, which will now be disposed of at greatly reduced prices. No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.

NOTICE.—The Commissioners of the Central Park give notice that a portion of the Park is now complete, and available to persons desiring a short ramble among rocks, lawns and foliage, without going beyond the limits of the City. This finished ground, known as "the Ramble," situated immediately south of the old Receiving Reservoir, *is accessible by* either the 3d, 6th or 8th av. Railroads, at an expense not exceeding 6 cents.

From the termini of the 6th and 8th av. Railroads, at 59th-st., *it is reached through the unfinished portion of* the Park.

At the entrance, on 5th-av., opposite 72d-st., a graveled walk commences, leading directly to "the Ramble;" access to this entrance can best be had by the 3d-av. *Railroad, leaving* the cars at 71st-st.

ANDW. H. GREEN, President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.

CENTRAL PARK, June 2, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN—That Abraham Hooley, Jr., of Jersey City, New-Jersey, is not authorized in any way, nor has he been since the 27th ultimo, to act as my agent or attorney, in fact in any business of mine whatsoever; nor will I hold myself responsible for any act of his as my agent or otherwise in any manner whatsoever. GEORGE GROOBY.

JERSEY CITY, June 3, 1859.

KNOW ALL CHI PSIS—THAT JOSEPH LANE RICHARDSON WOOD, *formerly* a member of the Alpha Kappa of Chi Psi, in the New-York Free Academy, was expelled from the Chi Psi Fraternity, and divested of all its privileges and friendship, at a meeting of the Alpha Kappa held June 3, 1859. By order of Alpha Kappa of Chi Psi.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements, are constantly on hand at [illegible], No. 71 Bowery.

EUREKA SHUTTLE
SEWING MACHINES.
Price $50, $60, $80, $90.
Will be ready in a few days.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GOLD WATCHES, SILVER WATCHES, | DIAMONDS, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
Sterling silver ware, tea sets, cake baskets, and double plated ware, very low and warranted.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, it is well known, cures tan, pimples, freckles, salt-rheum, barber's itch, chaps, chafes, tender flesh, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and *cheeks*. LILY WHITE for flushed, red and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE *for the hair to* grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; BLISS, Springfield; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston.

MINERAL OIL—MADE FROM BEST CANNEL COAL.—This oil is surpassed by none other in market for purity, fine color and brilliancy in burning; being uniform *in quality, low in price,* and having all the best properties of the finest coal oils, it leaves nothing to be desired by the consumer. Warranted free from any mixture whatever. Barrels about 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR puncturing holes in the refrigerator; it cannot be avoided if you use the common ice pick or mallet, but buy one of Giffin's or Rowe's patent ice breakers; you *will* soon save double its cost in ice. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 220 Pearl st., up stairs.

FISH GUANO—FROM THE SOUTHOLD WORKS in quantities to suit purchasers. Price $35 per ton of 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $2 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, a new style, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. Also, the $4 French calf dress boots at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTURAL *designs* complete, $5 each, by JOHN GAYNOR, Architect of numerous commodious and picturesque buildings during 12 years in and about New-York. Office No. 183 Broadway, corner of John-st.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE—DR. BATES, DENtist, inserts *indestructible Teeth upon frames* warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 825 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

REFRIGERATORS.—WINSHIP'S AND OTHER maker's water coolers, ice pitchers, meat safes, ice cream freezers, carpet sweepers, wire covers, &c., at BALDWIN & JOHNSTON'S, No. 62 Maiden-lane.

M. VAN WAVEREN & SONS,
HILLEGAM, NEAR HAARLEM, HOLLAND.
New catalogues of the finest, choicest *bulbs from the* above celebrated nursery, received and to be had on application to, and orders received by, R. W. BURLAGE, No. 36 Beaver st., New-York.

THAYER'S OYSTER AND DINING SALOON, and Ice Cream and Lager-bier Garden, No. 34 Howard st., 4 doors east of Broadway. Private rooms for parties and clubs. N. B.—*Private supper rooms* for ladies. Furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Single beds 25 cents per night.
J. B. THAYER, *Proprietor.*

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JOHN DENNER, night scavenger. Orders left at No. 41 Chatham-st. or No. 294 East 16th-st., will be punctually attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A [illegible] woman, a situation [illegible] seamstress, or chambermaid [illegible] a family for the Summer [illegible] country. She is a young person of [illegible] and thoroughly qualified to instruct [illegible] the management of children. Apply at No. [illegible] Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook, who understands cooking in all its branches, meats, soups, jellies, &c.; has no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. [illegible] 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOman with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in fine style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; wages, $8. Also, a regular chambermaid and waitress; wages, $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY REspectable and competent girls; one is a good cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer; the other is a competent chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress. Both will be found trustworthy, highly recommended servants. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL a situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children; is a girl of the most reliable and trustworthy habits, and fond of children; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. [illegible] Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant widow lady as housekeeper or matron in an asylum; is perfectly competent in both departments, and can produce the best City reference. Can be heard of for one week by addressing E. H., No. 124 6th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A MOST respectable and competent woman, who fully understands her business in all its branches, and has lived with some of the most respectable families in City and country. Can be seen personally, until suited, at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl for general housework; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; has good reference; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call at No. 407 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress; the best of City references can be given. Apply at No. [illegible] 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT young women—one as cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress. Best of City references. Prefer living together. Apply at No. 126 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation as nurse or to do chamberwork; is well accustomed to the care of children; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 156 West 17th st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 134 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do any kind of embroideries, or as chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse. Good references. Apply at No. 160, corner of State and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SWISS WOman, an opportunity to cut and fit dresses for ladies, and do any kind of sewing, at her residence, at reasonable rates. Apply for a week at 26 Amity-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as a good meat and pastry cook and bread and biscuit baker; understands jellies and sweetmeats. Best of reference. Call at No. 186 14th-st., corner 8th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE female as children's nurse, or take charge of a child from its birth, or take charge of a nursery; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at 283 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, corner of 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 179 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class waitress or chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 97 West 12th-st., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT Swiss woman, a situation as cook. Apply at No. [illegible] Court st., 2d floor, South Brooklyn.

WRITING WANTED.—A LADY, POSSESSING a thorough grammatical knowledge of the language, and whose writing is unexceptionable, desires an engagement as amanuensis, or to do copying, for a reasonable compensation. Address E. L. S., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WHO HAS had much experience in attending upon invalids, desires a situation as nurse. Address, until the 10th inst., Dr. J. VAN NESS, Franklin-av., 4 doors north of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF SUperior servants of known respectability, German, English, Scotch, Irish and others, to be seen daily at the *Broadway Institute, No. 424 Broadway,* up stairs. This institution, seven years established, is conducted by an English lady and gentleman on strictly honorable principles, and is *the only reliable source for German* and Protestant girls. J. DICKINS, Proprietor, successor to Morris Cohnert.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE *number of Protestant* girls and others, English, Welsh, Scotch and German, in every branch of domestic household work; experienced nurses, professed cooks, *plain cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids* and waiters, and general servants for City and country, at WESLEY'S first and only up-town and country Select Female Office, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st. A lady in attendance. 50 smart Protestant girls wanted to place for first-class situations.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN AND EVERY kind of servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. Two first class German cooks, a French cook, an English chambermaid, some German chambermaids, some French and German nurses and seamstresses and an English and a French lady's maid are on hand.

ALL EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF DOMESTIC help can be supplied with select German, English, Irish, and Scotch servants, of every capacity. The strictest attention given to secure the best of help, by MORRIS COHNERT, No. 424 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post-office.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, WITHout any incumbrance whatever, situations in a respectable family; both will be found fully competent, according to the advertisement; the man as coachman or groom; he thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, harness and carriages; is a careful, steady driver, and can make himself generally useful in a garden, if required; his wife as chambermaid or laundress, or, if a place offered, is a good plain cook; she will be disengaged a few days. The man can be seen any time this week, at J. B. CONNELL'S, No. 219 Bowery. Address M. H.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN, without family, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family; understands the care and treatment of horses perfectly in all its branches, and is a careful driver; also, by the woman, a situation as cook in the same family; understands her business in all its branches and have good reference from their late employer. Can be seen for three days at Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., or a letter addressed to W. P., Box No. 138 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable single young man; he perfectly understands his business, and the care, treatment and management of gentlemen's horses, and willing to devote his time to the interest of his employer. No objection to go to any part of the country. Is an excellent groom and good driver, and can give excellent references. Address J. NOLAN, Bergen Point Post-office, or Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man of first-class abilities, to take the entire *charge of a gentleman's place;* is very efficient in laying out new grounds, raising all kinds of vegetables, flowers, green-house graperies, care of fruit trees. No objection to take charge of a farm. Terms moderate. Address G. R., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses in all its branches, and will be found obliging and willing *to make himself* generally useful. No objection to City or country, or any part of the Union. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND farmer, and to work in a garden, by a strong, capable and energetic young man; understands the management and care of horses; is an experienced farmer; refers, for honesty, sobriety and good conduct, to the gentleman he has served since he came to this country. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in this country and the old country; is a most competent groom and steady driver; is not afraid of work; can give the best of City references from his former and last employers. Address a note to the *Times* Office for R. D., Box No. 208.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family by a respectable young man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches and can come highly recommended from *his last employer.* Has no objection to the country. Address WAITER, No. 266 4th-av., corner 21st-st., in the apothecary's.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by one who has had long experience; is well acquainted with New-York and Brooklyn; is willing to make himself generally useful. Can give the best of recommendations. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 253 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN TWENTY YEARS OF age, who speaks good English, employment as porter or junior clerk in a grocery or hardware store; is able and willing to work, and can bring good recommendations from his present employer. Apply, or address T. M., at No. 23 West 26th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUTH OF 15, A SITUATION IN a wholesale store or office; writes a good hand, is smart and correct at figures and can give the best of references as to honesty, &c.; has been three years in his former place. Address J. Mc C., Box 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DRIVE A HORSE and cart, or express wagon, or to go in the country as driver; is not afraid of work; the best of reference given. Call or address GEORGE H. SINCLAIR, No. 78 White-st.

WANTED—FOR A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, OF steady, reliable habits, a situation to work on a farm; is strictly honest, very industrious, and highly recommended; will take $8 per month for the sake of getting a steady situation. Any gentleman or farmer in want of a smart farm hand, can apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman. Can produce satisfactory reference from his last employer, with whom he has lived [illegible]; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. [illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; he has more than 20 years' experience in this country, and lived with the most respectable families for the last [illegible] years. No man can exceed me in my business. Address a letter to J. M., No. 16 John-st., which will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A COACHMAN'S or coachman and groom's situation; is a good careful driver, and fully understands the care and management of horses, or would take a [illegible] situation; no objection to City or country. Can be seen until engaged. Address P. T., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a respectable Protestant single young man, who perfectly understands his business—the care and management of horses; is a good gardener, obliging and agreeable. Has the best reference from his last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 6th-av., near 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, very stout, and willing to work; understands the care of horses, and would make himself generally useful about a gentleman's establishment; has good references as to sobriety, honesty, &c. Address H. C., Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is a steady, sober man, willing to make himself generally useful. Address K., Box 199 Times Office.

A COACHMAN, A SCOTCH LAUNDRESS, an English nurse, a waiter, Protestants, together with other carefully selected servants, can also be engaged at BOORMAN'S, No. 59 East 13th-st., near Broadway. N. B.—No connection with any other office.

HELP WANTED.

TO LITERARY MEN.—WANTED—A PERSON who is accustomed to compose readily on any subject, fanciful or tragical, and of ready inventive turn of mind; one who is single and would be willing to travel preferred. Address JUNIUS, for three days, Lower Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, with the best of reference, a situation as coachman, gardener or farmer; is a steady driver; understands the care of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener; can milk and is a good farmer in general; is willing to make himself useful; is clean and tidy. Apply at 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE IN A family where she will have a good home; a Protestant girl that can bring the best of recommendations as to character and ability. Apply at No. 184 [illegible], corner of Hudson, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO BOYS FIFTEEN YEARS OF age, to learn the wholesale drug business; must come well recommended; one who has graduated in a Ward school preferred. Salary, first year, $50. Apply at No. 91 Fulton st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FINISHER, TO TAKE charge of an iron railing establishment in this City. Address A. B., Box No. 134 Times Office. Also, a good forger, that thoroughly understands the above business. Address as above.

WANTED—AN HONEST, CAPABLE GIRL, TO DO the work of a small family; must be a Protestant, either Scotch or German, and of a good disposition. Inquire for two days at 76 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store. Salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 151 Post-office.

WANTED.—A COOK, LAUNDRESS, WAITRESS, nurse and seamstress are wanted immediately in first-class situations; also other servants in all capacities, to fill situations in gentlemen's families. All must be well recommended. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 146 Grand st. Also a boy wanted.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE MEN SEEKING SITuations as clerks, book-keepers, salesmen, collectors, teachers, porters, barkeepers, &c., should apply at the Merchants' Clerks Registry Office, No. 73 Broadway. No commission in advance. Reference to over 1,000 first-class houses. Applicants by mail must inclose 2 stamps. Hours, 9 to 5. WM. J. REDPATH, Superintendent.

WANTED—A LARGE NUMBER OF ALL KINDS of help, viz: laundresses, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, seamstresses, farmers, etc.; no fee required until engaged. Call at the Intelligence Office No. [illegible] Hudson st., near Canal, where the business in future will be conducted on honorable and religious principles. C. WATSON & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED:
CAMP-FIRES OF THE REVOLUTION.

This interesting work should be in every library in the land. A few more agents are wanted. Address (with stamp inclosed) E. CLOUGH & CO., Providence, R. I.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL.—THIRTY THOUSAND ISSUED IN FIVE MONTHS.—The unprecedented sale of this Book has induced the publisher to add some 30 new Tunes and Hymns to its present size without extra charge, except on the cheap edition. Among the many beautiful Tunes and Hymns added may be found "I ought to Love my Mother," "Oh, I'll be a good Child, indeed I will," and "Sister and I." These and eight others from the original Bell, were sung at the Anniversary of the New-York City Sunday-School Society of the M. E. Church at the Academy of Music, May 31, with great applause. THE BELL contains nearly 200 Tunes and Hymns, and is one of the best collections ever issued. Price 13c.; $10 per 100; postage, 4c. Bound, 20c.; $15 per 100. Elegantly bound, embossed gilt, 25c.; $20 per 100; postage, 5c. each.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, Publisher,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO MAP AGENTS.—NOW IS the harvest time for map agents—the whole country is all excitement over the great war in Europe; everybody must have a map of the war ground. WELLS' NEW MAP OF THE WAR IN EUROPE is just the thing; it is beautifully and accurately got up—it represents just what is called for, and is sold at a price within the reach of all. Only 25 cents.

Extra inducements given to agents. Map rolls, made expressly to carry maps and charts, supplied to agents at 50 cents. Address J. G. WELLS, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term commenced May 2. Pupils admitted at any time during the term. Principal, General [illegible] LOCKWOOD; Prof. H. HINDE, First Assistant. For catalogue, apply to the Principal, White Plains.

$32 50 PER QUARTER—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For circulars, address Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or D. G. BERNARD, Esq., No. 53 Broadway.

MUSIC SCHOLARS WANTED.—A LADY, competent in every respect to give instruction on the Piano, desires an additional number of pupils. Terms reasonable. Apply at A. M. [illegible] Piano Rooms, No. [illegible] Broadway.

TUITION OF THE HIGHEST ORDER may be had (with board) in the family of an experienced and successful educator—formerly of New-York—now residing in a beautiful location, ten miles from the City. Address PRINCIPAL, Box 113 Times Office.

ALL FOR $10.—PENMANSHIP AND ARITHmetic; three months, 72 lessons instruction, or double entry book-keeping, lessons unlimited, $10. Commutation for all, to qualify young men for business, $15, at No. 62 Bowery, New-York; No. 286 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Governor King, R. I., writes: "Col. PAINE'S plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious."

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS ON LOW TERMS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 600 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New-York, and prepares gentlemen or boys for business in a superior practical manner. Reduced terms—Business writing $5; Book-keeping $10; Arithmetic $5; commutation for all $15. One private desk vacant.

TEACHERS.

AN EDUCATED LADY, OF VERY DOmestic habits, having much experience, and of great energy of character, desires a situation as matron in a boarding school or as governess to small children, or would take the supervision of a widower's family; would be found unexceptionable in any capacity; no objections to any healthy part of the country, a pleasant and permanent home being sought. Address J. H. P., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE OF one of the first Collegiate Institutes, desires a situation in a school or family as teacher of the English branches; has no objection to the South; best of references given and required. Address L. M. P., Box No. 200 Newark, N. J.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as daily governess, or to teach in the country for the Summer months. She can give instructions in the English branches, music, French, and the rudiments of Latin. Best of references given and required. Address M. H. K., Union square Post-office.

A STUDENT, ABOUT TO ENTER THE Senior Class at College, wishes to engage as private Tutor of the Classics and higher English during the Summer months. Terms moderate. Good references given. Address Box B., New-Brunswick, N. J.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as governess in a private family; no objections to go traveling with a family; is thoroughly competent to teach all the higher English branches, music, French, drawing, mezzotint and colored crayons. Address A. W. P., No. 124 Court st., Brooklyn.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—BY A young lady, a teacher in a private family, in or near the XVth Ward. References exchanged. Address COMFORT, Bentley's Dispatch, Madison-square.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO PIPE AND STOP-COCK CONTRACTORS.—The Commissioners of the Brooklyn Water Works request offers for the following pipes and pipe castings, to be delivered in Brooklyn:
75 tons of cast iron pipes of 4-inch diameter.
850 tons of cast iron pipes of 6-inch diameter.
900 tons of cast iron pipes of 8-inch diameter.
380 tons of cast iron pipes of 12-inch diameter.
475 tons of cast iron pipes of 20-inch diameter.
55 tons of branches, bends, curves, reducers, sleeves and other special castings. State a price for the pipes coated by Smith's patent coal tar varnish, and also without coating.
50 4-inch stop-cocks.
10 8-inch stop-cocks.
25 12-inch stop-cocks.
4 20-inch stop-cocks.
All the stop-cocks above 8 inches in diameter to have an index attached showing the position of the valve.

The delivery to commence on or before the 15th of July, and the whole to be delivered by the [illegible] next.

The specifications governing the character of the articles may be obtained at the [illegible] Office, Brooklyn.

Sealed proposals will be received until the [illegible] next, addressed to the Secretary of the Brooklyn Board of Water Commissioners. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid that they do not deem to be for the interest of the city to accept. [illegible] for the prompt fulfillment of the contract.

No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, and the Sandwich Islands, containing a complete digest of events in America and Europe, during the past fortnight, will be issued This (Monday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship Moses Taylor, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—La Traviata.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Court and Stage—Nell Gwynne.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—His Last Legs—Hamlet—La Bayadere.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Romance and Reality—High Life Below Stairs.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Rebel Chief—[illegible]

NATIONAL THEATRE—Damon and Pythias—Sketches in India—New-York Fireman.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Ida May.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—[illegible] Ethiopian Entertainments.

LATE GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—Ethiopian [illegible]

METROPOLITAN CIRCUS—6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.—Great Double Arrangement.

[illegible] CIRCUS, Broadway and 13th-st.—Equestrian Games.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Northern—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
[illegible] Way Mail	[illegible] A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
[illegible] Mail	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
[illegible]	5½ A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
[illegible]	[illegible] P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for [illegible] be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship Asia, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Wednesday, June 8, at 10 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The war in Italy has at last assumed an active character. The news forwarded some days ago from Cape Race, but which only reached the Press yesterday, was brought thither by the *City of Washington*, from Queenstown, Ireland, on the 25th ult.; and it reports, with the annoying curtness of telegraphy, that on the 21st of May, a battle was fought between large bodies of the Allied and Austrian troops, at Montebello, in which the latter were severely beaten. The attack was made by Gen. STADION, at the head of 15,000 Austrians, upon a portion of the command of Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, numbering 6,000, or 7,000 French troops, and a small body of Sardinian cavalry. The conflict [illegible] which the [illegible] the field, leaving upon it [illegible] 1,500 of their number killed, and 200 prisoners. The loss on the side of the Allies was 600 or 700, among whom was a disproportionate number of officers. The Allies at once occupied Montebello, which the Austrians hastily evacuated. Other active hostilities had occurred on the banks of the Sesia. General CIALDINI, commanding the left wing of the Sardinian army, having passed that river after a severe action, in which the Austrians again came off second best. General GARIBALDI, with his free corps, had passed northward to the shores of Lake Maggiore, with the design of crossing the lake to Lombardy, there to promote revolutionary insurrection in the rear of the Austrians; the population being all prepared for revolt. Prince NAPOLEON, on the other hand, had gone to Leghorn, with the obvious purpose of using the *corps d'armée*, which he is to command, upon the left flank of the Austrians. The King of Naples, FERDINAND II., is at last really dead; and his successor, FRANCIS II., has been proclaimed. From England we have the contradictory statements that the Derby Ministry will be defeated immediately after the meeting of Parliament; and that Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON have quarreled.

Our dates from Havana, by the arrival of the *Cahawba*, are to May 30. Three French men-of-war, which had been in port, sailed immediately upon receiving dispatches carried by the *Cahawba* from New-Orleans. The general news is uninteresting. Mr. WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON, for many years Acting-Consul of the United States at Havana, died there on the 28th ult., aged 81 years.

The steamer *Vanderbilt* left on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, carrying $1,452,664 in specie, and 385 passengers. The *City of Baltimore*, for Liverpool, left on Saturday, carrying $600,000 and 265 passengers.

The Overland Mail, which arrived at St. Louis on the night of the 4th inst., brings advices from California to the 13th ult. There is no news of importance. The intelligence from the mines is favorable. A steamer had arrived at San Francisco from Mazatlan, having on board thirty-six Mexican officers, who, it was understood, had been banished by the Liberals.

President BUCHANAN had a boisterous reception at Raleigh last week. An address of welcome was delivered by the Hon. D. M. BARRINGER, to which the President responded briefly. He discoursed of the value of the Union, and held that the spectacle of war now visible in Europe should teach us the value of American institutions. In conclusion, he mentioned the fact that the sun of his political life was growing dim. The Secretary of the Interior, who accompanies the President, was then called out and made a little speech.

African Slave-trade meetings have been commenced in Georgia. The citizens of Burke County met at Waynesboro' on the 27th May, Judge SHEWMAKE presiding, and listened to a long speech from Col. WM. B. GAULDING in favor of the restoration of the African Slave-trade. The Colonel argued that Slavery was morally, religiously and legally right, and that if the Slave-trade between the States was considered expedient, it was equally just and legal to reopen the African Slave traffic. The meeting is reported to have been very enthusiastic.

The General Land Office have forwarded instructions to Surveyor-General BURNETT, directing him to contract at the earliest possible period for the survey of an extension of the base lines of public surveys in Kansas and Nebraska on the 40th degree of north latitude, which is also the boundary line between those Territories to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

At Chicago, June 2, a journeyman moulder, named EDWARD FOGARTY, killed his wife by striking her on the head with a chair. Both were intoxicated.

No new facts of importance have been elicited in relation to the box containing seven human corpses which was found in the East River, near Port Morris, Westchester County, on Thursday.

Captain PILLSBURY, who was chosen General Superintendent of Police week before last, has accepted the appointment, and will at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of the post.

Two little boys, one eleven and the other eight years old, named LOUIS LAPOINT and JOSEPH FRAGER, had an altercation on Saturday in Walker-street, which resulted fatally to the latter. A blow from a stick on the side of the head fractured FRAGER's skull, producing compression of the brain and death. The coroner held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered charging the death of the deceased to the lad LAPOINT, who on its rendition was committed to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The boiler of the iron steam-tug *Margaret Kemble* on Saturday afternoon exploded, while lying at the pier foot of Montgomery-street. Several men were thrown into the air, and the boat was so shattered that she sunk almost immediately. Only one man, fortunately, sustained any injury of consequence, although it is truly wonderful that several were not killed.

The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company stockholders held their annual meeting Saturday at their Depot in Jersey City. The report of the Directors showed that the Company was in a highly prosperous condition. A collation was served up after the meeting, at which Gen. DARCY, J. P. JACKSON, Esq., Judge HAAR, Hon. D. S. GREGORY, Mayor BIGELOW of Newark, and others spoke.

The Russian steam-frigate *General Admiral* returned to port on Saturday afternoon, from a three days' trial trip at sea.

Rev. JOHN WADDINGTON, of London, gave an historical address last evening in the Broadway Tabernacle, upon the Martyr Age of the Pilgrim Fathers, and the formation of the Church in Southwark, London, by the Puritans, which is still in existence, and of which he is now the pastor. The object of his visit to America is to procure aid from the descendants of the Pilgrims to erect a Memorial Church in place of the old one which has fallen into decay.

On Saturday, an inquest was held in the case of MICHAEL DOOLEY, who was fatally stabbed on Friday night, at a porter-house in Water-street. The evidence pointed conclusively to JAMES WHITE, *alias* "Slobbery Jim," as the perpetrator of the homicide, and the Jury rendered a verdict to that effect. The alleged murderer has managed thus far to evade the Police.

The woman, ROSA BURKE, who was reported to have been killed by her husband, at an inquest held on the body on Saturday, was shown to have died from apoplexy, produced by excessive drinking. The husband, who had been arrested on suspicion of murdering her, was released from custody on the rendition of the verdict.

The Report of the City Inspector of the mortality of the City, for the week ending Saturday noon exhibits a favorable condition of the public health. The deaths were 9 less than during the previous week, the whole number being 357. Of these 202 were of the age of 10 years and under, and 40 were at the public institutions. The nativity table gives 249 natives of the United States, 60 of Ireland, 21 of Germany, and 6 of England.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, affirmed the conviction of STEPHENS, the wife-poisoner, holding that none of the objections taken by his counsel to the proceedings are tenable. In respect to the separation of the jury, the Court held that the Justice holding the Oyer and Terminer had power to permit the jury to separate, without consent of either the people or the prisoner; and that the fact that the prisoner did consent, although at the suggestion of the Court, can make no difference.

In the case of JAMES GLASS the Supreme Court have denied the motion for a change of *venue* to another county.

The June Term of the Court of General Sessions commences this morning, before Recorder BARNARD. There are several cases of much importance and large public interest to be tried, including that of FELIX SANCHEZ, the Spanish negro, who murdered his father-in-law in Sullivan-street in January last, and afterwards escaped to Mobile, where he was sold as a slave, and sent to New-Orleans.

The transactions in Breadstuffs, on Saturday, were quite limited. Flour was lower, Wheat depressed, Corn unsettled. Provisions were heavy, and prices of hog products favored buyers. Coffee attracted more attention, while Sugars were less sought after. Cotton was very moderately dealt in at somewhat firmer rates. Other branches of trade exhibited no important alterations. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 603.

The Victory of Montebello.

If the French Army of Liberation in Italy had needed mystical portents of victory and inspiring coincidences of glory to nerve its energies in the conflict with Austria, the battle won by General FOREY at Montebello on the 21st of May should certainly have sufficed to confirm its faith in its own fortune and in the star of the Napoleons.

Meagre as are the details with which the telegraph (after an unexplained and perhaps not very easily explicable delay of forty-eight hours) has at last supplied us, they are sufficiently clear to establish the important facts that the Austrian army, after manœuvring on the defensive for ten days, suddenly assumed the offensive on the 21st of May, only to be repulsed with severe loss by an inferior French force after four hours of desperate fighting; and that while the Austrian plan of the campaign has thus been disastrously unmasked, the allied forces have gained not in one direction only, but upon both wings of their position, a valuable military advantage, while securing the formidable moral prestige of the first decisive triumph.

Once more the field of Montebello has brought victory to a Bonaparte; and another Lannes has lived to see the arms of France once more triumphant on the scene which gave to his family the title by which they are to this day distinguished. Nearly two generations have passed away since, on the 9th of June, 1800, nine thousand French soldiers, advancing from the Stradella, met at the villages of Casteggio and Montebello the outposts of an Austrian army eighteen thousand strong, under the orders of OTT and O'REILLY. To the advantage of numbers the Austrian forces joined that of position, occupying as they did the hamlets of Casteggio and Montebello, on a broken ground, and made defensible by the solid character of the Piedmontese village architecture. In the rear of the Austrian forces, too, was the army of MELAS, holding Alessandria; and the men who were commissioned to crush the conscripts of LANNES were the same, as THIERS observes, who had besieged MASSENA in Genoa, had been formed by him to encounter the rudest shocks, and had just forced him to surrender. They were assisted too by a numerous artillery, and displayed in the action, which lasted nine weary hours, (from eleven in the morning to eight in the evening,) more than their usual bravery. So terrible indeed was the fire of the Austrian artillery, that LANNES, describing its effect upon his ranks, compared the "noise made by the shattering of the bones of his men to the crashing of glass in a hail-storm." But neither the weight of numbers, nor the strength of a formidable position, nor the impulse of a recent victory, nor the superiority of their artillery, nor their undaunted bravery, enabled the Austrian forces in 1800 to make their way through the indomitable soldiery of LANNES; and General BONAPARTE, coming on the field at the end of the action, found the French army in a transport with their success. The campaign of Italy had been opened with a glorious triumph, and Marengo was to confirm, within a fortnight, the verdict of Montebello. We recall these particulars of this famous battle that our readers may realize for themselves how vitally important, in its moral influence upon both parties to the strife, in its lessons of enthusiasm to the conquerors, and in its lessons of discouragement to the defeated, this revival, after so great a lapse of time, of the prestige of Montebello is likely to prove, at the beginning of a new Italian campaign, between the troops of Austria and the troops of France. The second victory of Montebello is, in this respect, especially inspiriting to the army of NAPOLEON III., that it has been won under conditions virtually the reverse of those under which the Conscripts of the Republic achieved their triumph. It is not a repetition, but rather a confirmation, of the earlier success. In 1800 the French, with an inferior force, assailed the Austrians and routed them utterly. In 1859 the French, with an inferior force, are assailed by the Austrians, and beat them off with a loss of two to one. In 1800 Austria held Alessandria, Genoa, Tortona, Voghera, and was striving to push her way into Lombardy, the French, under Gen. BONAPARTE, holding Piacenza, Cremona, and the line of the Po. In 1859 France holds Alessandria, Genoa, Voghera and the line of the river Staffora, and defies the Austrian army—mistress of Piacenza, Cremona, Pavia, and the Po.

The Austrians of 1859 have attempted to imitate the movement of the French of 1800 but with a result exactly the reverse of that which attended the advance of LANNES. Notwithstanding a superiority of numbers, which may safely be inferred from their passage of the Po, and from their assumption of the offensive, the Austrians, under Count STADION, were repulsed after maintaining the struggle but half as long as it was maintained by LANNES and the French of 1800, and falling back, probably by the road of Mezzana Bottarone, recrossed the Po by the bridge between Verrua and Cantaluppo, to seek shelter under the walls of Pavia. Victorious now in the defence of the very same position which their fathers victoriously assailed, the French troops in Italy may well be supposed to have drawn from the double renown of Montebello an inspiration which will double the terror of their arms in every subsequent conflict.

Upon the population of France the moral effect of this brilliant opening of the campaign will naturally be most encouraging. The diligent searchers into dates will not fail to note that while less than a month intervened between the departure of General BONAPARTE from Paris, and the first victory at Montebello, less than a fortnight passed between the departure of NAPOLEON III. from his capital and the second victory at the same spot. Foreign observers, however, may be permitted to defer their homage to the military genius of the French Emperor till the campaign shall have fairly developed itself beneath his controlling hand. The circumstances of the contending armies in Italy, as we have shown, are as nearly as may be the reverse of their respective circumstances in the campaign of 1800; and if the Austrians are attempting, as from their manœuvre on Montebello they would seem to be, to copy the plans of the First NAPOLEON, their antagonist occupies a much more threatening and advantageous position than MELAS then held.

The successful passage of the Sesia on the extreme left of the allied army, by the Sardinian General CIALDINI, with a revolutionary diversion in the Valteline to the north of Lombardy by General GARIBALDI, are events which, sufficiently important in themselves, acquire a new value from the defeat of the Austrians on the allied right wing. The only chance of success for the Austrians in manœuvring against the hourly-increasing force of their enemies, lay in their weaving of a net about the positions of Alessandria and Casale, which should make it impossible or perilous for the French at these points to press upon the Austrian retreat along the line of the Po, in conjunction with the Sardinian advance from the Sesia. This chance would now appear to have been lost, and a vigorous French march upon Piacenza has now become by no means an improbable eventuality. But, without venturing upon the hazardous ground of military speculation, there is enough of positive significance in the facts before us to redouble the interest with which the news from the seat of war will now be looked for. France has been electrified by one of those brilliant successes which appeal so strongly to the imagination of a proud and powerful race. The anxious and eager populations of Italy have received an impulse which must confirm all their passionate hopes, and kindle their aspirations after independence into a fresh flame of enthusiasm. The far-sighted among the statesmen of neutral Europe will not be likely, in the face of these facts, to forget that if the European coalition of 1814 succeeded in forcing NAPOLEON I. into abdication, other European coalitions not less formidable had been previously compelled to concede to Imperial France not only the protectorate of Italy, but the frontier of the Rhine and the control of the Northern Ocean. The best hope of speedy and enduring European peace must be looked for now in a successful campaign of the Franco-Italian forces, and in the surrender by Austria of possessions which she has abused, of legal rights which she has perverted into political wrongs, and of a position equally untenable by herself and intolerable by those among whom she holds it.

The New King of Naples.

Since the timely and fortunate demise of GEORGE IV. of England, no Sovereign has died in Europe over whose royal obsequies so general a feeling of thankfulness that the world is rid of a disgraceful scourge, and that a man made idiotic by flattery and power, has been taken away from the license of self-degradation, has been raised, as must have already gone up over the grave of FERDINAND II. of Naples. This prince, in himself a bigot and a Bourbon, had of late years intensified all his evil qualities, as a ruler, by surrendering himself to the guidance of his queen, an Austrian princess, the daughter of the Archduke CHARLES, who devoted herself to bringing Naples perfectly within the scope of the Austrian policy in Italy. The last months of the King's life were a kind of living death, in which he tasted such agonies, both physical and mental, as the bitterest of his enemies and the most injured of those whom he had oppressed, must have regarded as an expiation of the wrongs they had suffered at his hands. But during all this time the Queen MARIA THERESA and her adherents were constantly at work to secure the succession to the crown for her own eldest son, the Count DE TRANI, to the exclusion of the lawful heir, the Prince-Royal Duke of CALABRIA, son of the King by his first wife, a Princess of Sardinia. Had the intrigues of the cabal succeeded, it might have been difficult to prevent the joy of Naples over the death of FERDINAND II. from breaking out into positive rebellion against the whole reigning dynasty. They have, however, failed; and the Duke of CALABRIA has ascended the throne, as FRANCIS II. The new sovereign is understood to be more Italian and more liberal in his tendencies than any member of the royal family, except his uncle, the Count of SYRACUSE. But he is a very young man, having been born in 1836; and he has just been married to a Bavarian Princess, whose sympathies are, of course, strongly Austrian.

It is, therefore, by no means certain what direction the new Government will give to the policy of Naples, though there can be little doubt that a decidedly Austrian bent on their part, with a few more victories of Montebello in the North, would bring the reign of FRANCIS II. to a sudden and peremptory close. The future policy of Naples is one of the most interesting of the many uncertainties which darken the present aspect of Italian affairs.

The Officers in the War.

The telegraph tells us that an unusual number of officers fell on the side of the French in the recent battle of Montebello, and the inference has been drawn from this fact, that the French officers in that action must have exposed themselves with uncommon audacity under the inspiration of the near presence of the Emperor. It is quite probable that this may have been the case; but the fatality in question may be accounted for perhaps in a less romantic manner, by the consideration that the French officers are more signally distinguished on the field of battle by their uniforms than the Austrians. The Austrians long ago abandoned the use of the epaulette, which has always been the "shining mark" that death, like slander, is supposed to love, and which the French insist upon retaining. The Austrian officers formerly went into action wearing white cloaks, which marked them out conspicuously among the gray-coated masses of their men, but the fearful execution done upon them by the Sardinian riflemen in the war of 1848–9, led the Government to discard this garment also; and no officers are now so well amalgamated with their men in appearance before the enemy as the Austrian. The French officers in comparison stand out in as clear relief upon their companies as did the scarlet-coated and gold-laced British captains in the days of our own Revolutionary war.

Ohio Republican State Convention.

This body met at Columbus, on the 2d inst., and organized by the appointment of Senator B. F. WADE as President. The following nominations were made:

Governor—WILLIAM DENNISTON.
Lieut.-Governor—R. C. KIRK.
Judge Supreme Court—WM. Y. GHOLSON.
Auditor—R. W. TAYLOR.
Treasurer—A. P. STONE.
Secretary of State—A. P. RUSSELL.
Board of Public Works—J. B. [illegible]
School Commissioner—A[illegible]

The most exciting action of the Convention arose on the nomination for [illegible] Supreme Court, the candidates being JOSEPH R. SWAN, the present Chief Justice, and WILLIAM Y. GHOLSON. Judge SWAN, it will be recollected, is the one who pronounced the opinion, a few days ago, against the Oberlin *habeas corpus*. For this he is understood to have been defeated in the Convention, the vote standing 140 for him, to 217 for his competitor.

The Convention adopted a platform consisting of ten resolutions, one of which distinctly and pointedly condemns Massachusetts for her adoption of the Two Years' Amendment.

The Convention is represented as large, enthusiastic and unanimous; though it is stated in some of the Ohio journals that a resolution censuring the action of Massachusetts caused an exciting discussion in committee. But it went through in open Convention, as would appear, without dissent; and from this action in Ohio, it is probable the old Bay State will be brought to the judgment-bar in every Republican Convention to be held during the ensuing year.

OBITUARY.

Death of William H. Robertson.

The death of Mr. WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON, for several years a resident of Havana, and repeatedly Acting-Consul of the United States for that port, is announced among the news of the *Cahawba*.

Mr. ROBERTSON was a native of New-London, Conn., where he was born in 1778. Imbibing the local aptitude and fondness for sea-life, while quite young he made several voyages to the West Indies and to the Gulf Ports, and finally settled down at New-Orleans as a clerk in the well-known shipping and commission house of the Messrs. OGDEN. The spirit of adventure, however, rendered him discontented with the dull labors of the counting-house. The Spanish rule still prevailed in Florida, and Alabama was a wild territory, with a few daring settlers huddled around the forts sustained by the National Government for the repression of the Indians. The first commercial enterprise of Mr. ROBERTSON consisted in loading a small vessel with goods to be traded off at these military posts,—an undertaking of some difficulty, owing to the jealousy of the Spaniards who possessed the mouth of the river, and the unsettled country inland; but it proved highly successful and remunerative, and laid the foundation of the subsequent fortunes of the merchant and of his long identification with the history and interests of Mobile. When General JACKSON was arranging the defence of New-Orleans, his intercourse with Mr. ROBERTSON produced the warmest liking and intimacy. Mr. ROBERTSON acted as one of his volunteer aids in the battle of Jan. 8, and subsequently filled a corresponding position under General JACKSON in the invasion of Florida, having the honor, which he always treasured with pride, of hauling down the Spanish flag at Pensacola and substituting the Stars and Stripes. Resuming his mercantile functions at the close of these martial experiences, Mr. ROBERTSON created a highly influential commercial house at Mobile. To his enterprise and energy New-Orleans, Mobile and Havana are indebted for the introduction of water. He was the agent selected by the United States Bank to make those enormous purchases of cotton in the Gulf markets, which led to the ruin of the Bank—a transaction which resulted from his advice, and which only failed through contingencies defying foresight. The financial crisis following the bankruptcy of that institution involved Mr. ROBERTSON in its consequences.

It was not long however before his business at Mobile was revived; and, at the same time, his active and ingenious mind conceived a scheme, which he deemed of such importance to the planting interests of the South as to raise it above the character of an individual speculation. The administration of Mr. TYLER had no sooner closed than he applied to Mr. POLK for a consular appointment to some European port, which, backed as the application was by the earnest request and recommendations of Gen. JACKSON and Mr. CALHOUN, was promptly conceded. Mr. ROBERTSON was appointed Consul to Bremen. His mission was however to Russia, whither he proceeded at once; obtained interviews with Count NESSELRODE and the Emperor NICHOLAS; and before leaving St. Petersburg, had not only persuaded the latter of the superior economy and value of cotton-wadding over fur, as an article for army clothing, but had obtained large orders for the manufacture. In less than a year factories were established at Geneva, at Paris, at Manchester, and in Brooklyn, N. Y., to make the article contracted for; the machinery to do the work being entirely the invention of Mr. ROBERTSON himself. And it was while thus creating a fresh market for the consumption of the great Southern staple, that he contrived a new application of it for bedding; his cotton mattress, patented in 1846, and which he had never means or leisure to introduce into manufacture, fulfilling all the most desirable requisites of a healthful and comfortable bed. It was the misfortune of Mr. ROBERTSON to reap little personal profit from these enterprises. His frank and confiding temper placed him at the mercy of designing men. *Sic vos non vobis* was as applicable to him as to the poet; and late in years, worn out with incessant labor, he saw others gathering the harvest of his genius and enterprise, while a new exertion of both was pressingly demanded to supply the needs of his family. The invention of a building material, made from the peculiar sea-sands abounding on the shores of Cuba, happily supplied the means of competence, which have relieved his closing days from anxiety and poverty, and provided for his widow and the two sons he leaves behind him. Mr. ROBERTSON died on the 28th of May, after a lingering illness. His death will be lamented by multitudes of friends in every part of the world.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

Seven Human Bodies Found in the East River, Packed in a Box.

Great excitement exists at Port Morris, Westchester County, in consequence of the discovery of the remains of seven human bodies, closely packed in a pine box, found floating near Hell-Gate on Thursday. Two men, named RAMSEY and O'NEIL, divers engaged in exploring the wreck of the frigate *Hussar*, at Hell-Gate, on Thursday observed a box floating in the river, and towed it to the shore. On opening it they found seven human bodies—two white men, two white women, a child about ten years old, an infant and a negro man.

The head of one of the women had been cut off and lay at her feet. The body of one of the white men, which was of very large size, measuring 6 feet 4 inches in height, and weighing some 200 pounds, had been stabbed in three places near the heart. On the clothing of the infant were the initials "C. M." The clothes of both the children were of superior quality.

The bodies were very closely packed in a box made of one-inch pine boards. Its dimensions were as follows: Length, 5 feet 4 inches; width, 18 inches; depth, 17½ inches. Lime had been sprinkled over the bodies, and the faces were much disfigured by it. Dr. FREEMAN, of West Farms, who examined the remains, gave the opinion that life had not been extinct for more than seventy hours.

Coroner VALENTINE, of West Farms, was notified, and held an inquest on Thursday. The jury returned a verdict of "Death by some cause or causes unknown to the jury." The remains were then interred at West Farms by Undertaker FRITH.

There is no explanation of the mystery. The most probable explanation is, that the bodies were procured by some resurrectionists, who, failing to find a market for their specimens, adopted this method of getting rid of them. The most inexplicable part of the story is the presence of marks of violence upon the body of one of the men, which had been stabbed in the left breast. It is supposed, however, that these wounds were inflicted by the scalpel of some medical student. The circumstance created a prodigious sensation in the quiet locality in W[illegible] [illegible] were taken by the [illegible]

HAVANA.

[illegible]

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, [illegible] Commanding, from New-Orleans [illegible] [illegible] Saturday morning, [illegible] dates to the 30th from the latter place.

The United States steamer *Walker*, Lieutenant Commanding T. B. HUGER, arrived on the morning of the 30th, and would leave for Key West the next day—all well on board. Three French vessels-of-war, the *Cleopatra*, brig *Olivier*, and steamer *Lucifer*, were lying outside of the Moro. They sailed immediately on the arrival of dispatches per *Cahawba*.

Col. W. H. ROBERTSON, formerly United States Consul at Havana and for many years a prominent merchant at the South, died on the 28th ult., aged 82 years. His remains will be sent to the North.

The Sugar market has not improved since last advices—stock 305,000 boxes, against 210,000 in 1858. Freights active, and rates firm with an upward tendency. Exchanges: London less animated—15½ to 16 premium; New-York, 3½ to 3 do.; Boston, 3½ to 2¾ do.; New-Orleans, 3½ to 4½ do. American gold, 4 premium.

From Bermuda.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT—FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL MEASURES—STATE OF THE EXCHEQUER.

We have Bermuda papers to the 25th of May.

The Colonial Parliament met on the 18th, when the usual address was delivered by the Governor to the two Houses. The address speaks favorably of the agriculture and products of the island.

In the House, on the 23d, Mr. ZUILL gave notice of a bill to establish a decimal currency. A balance of £1,044 16s. 2d. is in the Treasury.

Mr. PEARS gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the establishment of a Work-house for the Colony at large, in connection with a House of Refuge for the Poor.

Reception of President Buchanan at Raleigh.

President BUCHANAN arrived at Raleigh, N. C., on the 2d June, and was welcomed by the Hon. D. M. BARRINGER. He responded as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NORTH CAROLINA: I cannot fail, while gratitude is an emotion of the heart, to recollect this reception from North Carolina. My public life has been a long one, and I have been engaged in many political battles, and they are now rewarded by your smiles of approval.

I am glad to be here in the capital of North Carolina, which you have rightly named Raleigh, thus aiding in perpetuating that great name. He fell a victim to a weak and pusillanimous tyrant; but, thank God, nothing of that kind can occur here—no such injustice can be perpetrated in this land of liberty. You North Carolinians were great rebels during the revolution, and very troublesome to Lord CORNWALLIS, one of her Majesty's officers. He used to say that you rose in his rear as fast as he passed you, and that he could never claim that he was master of any ground in North Carolina save that which his army stood upon. You first raised the flag of resistance to Great Britain in the western region of your State, and you have done better since—you have stood by it. And you will continue to do so as long as your young men preserve the virtues of MACON and NASH and CASWELL. You have scattered patriots throughout the United States, who, wherever they may be located, have always given their fellow-men a good opinion of the Old North State.

It has become fashionable now-a-days to discuss the value of the Union. It was not fashionable twenty years ago. It was not every transitory evil that leads us to a division of the Union. Let the friends of a separation of the Union succeed, and the cause of civil and religious liberty throughout the world will receive a death-blow. My friends have spoken of the war progressing in Europe, in which kings are endeavoring to overthrow dynasties and generals to win new glories, while the poor people, who are really the sufferers, are not thought of. This spectacle ought to teach us the value of our institutions. Here, you are to-day a body of sovereigns, who have elected me your Executive—not your ruler—whose acts are to be jealously watched and accounted for, besides some acts for which he is not guilty.

Though the sun of my political life is growing dim, I shall never cease to refer vividly and with grateful emotions to this reception from the Old North State. [Loud cheers.]

FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN BOYS.—Two boys, each about eight years old, named LOUIS LAPOINT and JOSEPH FRAGER, had an altercation, on Saturday afternoon, in Walker-street, which resulted in the latter's death. The boys were playmates, and while LAPOINT was amusing himself with a younger brother, FRAGER caught him playfully around the waist and threw him down. LAPOINT was angry at this, and, seizing a stick, struck FRAGER several times, one of the blows hitting him on the side of the head. FRAGER retaliated by striking back with his fist, when some men separated them. Nothing further was thought of the matter, until FRAGER, shortly after going lame, was attacked with spasms, and soon died. Coroner SCHIRMER, yesterday, held an inquest in the case, when the above facts were developed. The post-mortem examination showed that death was caused by compression of the brain. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death from compression of the brain, from a fracture of the skull, caused by a blow at the hands of LOUIS LAPOINT." Following the verdict the lad was committed to prison. The parents of the deceased are Germans, and reside at No. 203 Church-street. They exonerate the lad LAPOINT from any intent to kill their son. The parents of LAPOINT are French, and live in Walker-street, a few doors from Church.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AND MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.—About 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the boiler of the iron steam-tug *Margaret Kemble*, lying at the pier foot of Gouverneur-street, exploded just as the Captain and men employed on the boat were getting up from dinner. Several of the men were thrown into the air, and with them the shattered boiler, smoke-pipe and portions of the deck and rigging. MICHAEL O'NEIL, a deck hand, THOMAS RANEY, the cook, and WM. LEONARD, a boy, were blown into the river, but were rescued. RANEY was the only one injured by the explosion, he having sustained a fracture of the thigh. He was taken to the City Hospital. A large number of persons were at work in the vicinity, but escaped injury. The rigging of several vessels lying near by was damaged by the pieces of shattered iron. The hull of the tug sank a few moments after the explosion. The engineer states that the boiler had but twenty pounds of steam on at the time of the explosion. He is unable to account for the catastrophe.

FIRE IN THE CITY HALL.—The Fire Telegraph Office in the basement of the City Hall, the grand centre for receiving and disseminating fire news, was the scene of quite an exciting fire yesterday afternoon. The telegraph operator temporarily in charge, and two old firemen, were smoking their cigars, when suddenly a crackling sound was heard emanating from the wall behind the instruments. A sharp axe opened the way to the pent-up flame, which came out as an aperture was made, jutted and spread fast. The three succeeded in extinguishing the flames. How the fire originated is a mystery, as there was no fire in the office, and none connecting with the flue in the wall where the fire was discovered.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Payment of the Interest on the Twelve Million Canal Debt.

ALBANY, Sunday, June 5.

The following correspondence, relating to the payment of the interest on the twelve million of Canal Debt, has passed between the Comptroller and the President of the Manhattan Company:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 28, 1859.

S. O. HOLMES, Esq., *President of the Manhattan Company, New-York*:

DEAR SIR: I regret to be compelled to inform you that the Legislature at its recent session neglected to provide any means to pay the interest on the twelve million Canal Debt of twelve millions of dollars, and that the means provided for that purpose by the Legislature of 1858 will be exhausted on the 1st of July next, and a deficiency will exist to meet the interest due on that day of at least thirty thousand dollars. The amount required for the October and January interest will be three hundred and fifty five thousand dollars, making an aggregate of three hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars necessary before the assembling of another Legislature. The institution over which you preside having for a long period acted as the Fiscal Agent of the State Government in the City of New-York, and remembering the deep interest which you have hitherto evinced in preserving unblemished the credit of the State, I have ventured to write this note for the purpose of inquiring whether, in view of this unexpected and extraordinary omission of the Legislature, and the disastrous consequences which it may produce, your Bank will advance the amount required for this object, and thus save the State from the disgrace of having its obligations dishonored. You will, of course, understand that the advance, if made, must be voluntary on the part of the Bank. I possess no authority as a public officer to borrow the money or bind the State to pay it, nor can I tender any other security, than the expression of entire confidence in the integrity of the people, and that they will, when the subject is brought to their notice, avail themselves of the first opportunity to vindicate their honor and credit by providing ample means to reimburse the Bank for any advances which it may make, and by the adoption of such measures as will effectually prevent a repetition of a similar neglect in future. [illegible]

[illegible]

HON. S. [illegible], Comptroller:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 28th ult. is received [illegible] its contents noted. It is deeply to be regretted that provision should not have been made [illegible] of the interest on the new Canal Debt [illegible] of dollars. [illegible]

[illegible]

News from California by the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 4, 1859.

The Overland mail, with San Francisco dates of the 13th ult., reached Jefferson City at noon to-day, and arrived here at [illegible] o'clock to-night.

The news is unimportant.

Business was fair, and the mining news favorable.

The steamer *Santa Cruz* had arrived at San Francisco from Mazatlan with $300,000 in specie and thirty-six Mexican officers who had been banished by the Liberals.

Sailed from San Francisco, bark *Kensington* for Sidney, ship *Coquimbo* for Melbourne, and ship *Dragon* for Calcutta.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, June 5.

The Overland Mail arrived here last night.

Eight white men, prospecting for silver, near Honey Lake, have been killed by the Indians, and the house of Colonel STEVENSON, at Red Bluff, had been burned on the 11th ult. STEVENSON'S wife, another woman, and five children, perished in the flames.

The *Arizonian* of the 19th is filled with accounts of the proceedings of a band of Regulators, who had driven all Mexicans from Sonorita Valley and committed several murders. The Americans at Tubac publicly denounced these outrages, and a company of troops has been detailed from Fort Buchanan to suppress their further proceedings.

Arrival of the Utah Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, June 5.

The Utah mail brings a proclamation of Gov. CUMMING, commanding immediately to [illegible]

[illegible] in the Territory now as it has been before the advent of the army.

The New-Mexican Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 4.

The New-Mexican mail of the 15th ult. has arrived at Independence. The news is not of the slightest importance.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 4.

Indian Superintendent COLLINS, of New-Mexico announces to the Indian Bureau the perfect safety of the Southern Overland Mail route. Agent STECK, who proposes to meet some fifteen hundred Indians upon the Gila to distribute the usual quota of agricultural implements, writes that his guard on the occasion will consist of ten Mexicans armed only with hoes and ox whips.

The receipts into the Treasury last week were over $2,000,000; but the drafts amounting to above $3,000,000, there is on hand, subject to draft, only $4,000,000.

Political Affairs in Maine—Damage by Lightning.

BANGOR, Me., Sunday, June 5.

There was a violent struggle last evening at the Democratic city caucus, between the Administration and Anti-Administration sections, in the election of Delegates to the State Convention. After a scene of unexampled noise and confusion, the Antis prevailed, by 522 votes against 415.

During the severe thunder storm of Friday last, the house of Mr. L. F. GASS, at North Carmel, was struck by lightning, and a child of eight years killed.

The house of Mr. WILLIAM [illegible], of Clifton, was also struck and almost torn in pieces. The family, seven in number, were assembled in the kitchen, when the lightning carried the cooking-stove through into the cellar from the midst of the circle. No person was seriously injured.

The Virginia Election.

RICHMOND, Saturday, June 4.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth has official returns from one hundred and seven counties, in which LETCHER'S majority is 4,602. Forty-four counties are still to be officially heard from.

In the above returns are included most of the Opposition strongholds.

It is now believed that Mr. LETCHER'S majority will be 6,000 or more.

Affairs at the Charlestown Navy-Yard.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 4.

The steam frigate *Minnesota* has been hauled to the Navy Yard. She is to be dismantled, and her crew paid off on Monday or Tuesday.

The steam gun-boat *Narragansett* is nearly ready for sea.

The new steam sloop *Hartford* is at anchor in the stream, ready for sea, as is also the sloop *Levant*.

The *Constitution* will be ready in a few days.

The St. Louis Murder—Death of Mr. Charless.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 4.

Mr. JOSEPH CHARLESS died at 7½ o'clock this morning. No demonstration was made on the jail last night or this morning. This evening the excitement is subsiding. Judge CLOVER has been petitioned to call a special session at the Criminal Court, for the speedy trial of the murderer.

Reported Purchases for the French Government.

NEW-BEDFORD, Saturday, June 4.

It is reported in this city that an agent of the French Government visited Fairhaven to-day for the purpose of purchasing the new clipper-ship, not yet named, recently launched, and belonging to [illegible] FISH, of Fairhaven.

A Steamer and a Bark Destroyed by Fire.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 4.

The steamer *Plota*, from Red River, was totally destroyed by fire, this afternoon, near Gonzales. The loss is stated at $15,000. The passengers were all saved, but it is reported that two of the hands were lost.

The bark *Ocean*, from New-York for New-Orleans, with a cargo of lime, is on fire at [illegible].

Non-Arrival of the Indian.

FATHER POINT, C. E., Sunday, June 5—8 P. M.

There was a light fall of snow this forenoon, and it is now raining heavily. There are no signs of the steamship *Indian* now in her twelfth day from Liverpool.

RUM AND MURDER.

Wife Murder in the Sixteenth Ward.

Another wife-beating, ending in the death of the woman, occurred yesterday at No. 232½ West Seventeenth-street. The alleged murderer is a German, and the victim of his violence is an Irish woman; and from the statements of the neighbors and a number of policemen, the couple have been in the habit of getting drunk together and then quarreling, for a considerable time.

The man's name is John Gustav Meyer. He is a baker, 34 years of age, and from his own admission he was arrested about ten years ago for being concerned in the death of a man with whom he had a quarrel in Pitt-street, and served out a term of two years at Sing Sing Prison.

The facts as given by the neighbors are as follows: About 7 o'clock A. M. yesterday, the wife of Meyer came to the door screaming violently, but after a few minutes retired to her room; and about an hour afterwards went into the yard and emptied a pail of slops and returned, and about [illegible] again commenced screaming, and continued to do so for some minutes, when [illegible], and no more noise was heard. About two o'clock some of the neighbors, knowing the violent character of the husband, suspecting that he might have killed her, went in search of a policeman and found Officer [illegible], of the Sixteenth Ward, who went to the apartments of Meyer, but found the door locked. He rapped several times, and at last Meyer replied he was in bed. The policeman demanded admittance, but as Meyer refused he burst the door open, and found the woman lying near the stove, covered with bruises, and dead. Blood was running from her mouth, nose, and ears, her eyes were blackened, and about twenty or thirty marks of blows were on her head, arms, breast, and limbs. Her hair had been cut off close, and thrown into the stove. The floor had been [illegible] with blood from the woman's wounds, and near her body was a pail of water mixed with blood. Meyer was brushing his hair as the policeman entered the room, and said, "She struck me first," and stated he was just on the point of going to surrender himself. He was immediately arrested, and locked up in the Sixteenth Ward Station-house. His two children, [illegible] aged seven years, and another without a name, aged three years, were found asleep in a bed in an inner apartment. On searching the place, a [illegible] iron and a pair of shears with the points broken off, both covered with blood, were found. The scene of the murder is in a three story wooden tenement, in the rear of No. 232½ West Seventeenth-street. The apartments of Meyer and his wife are on the third story, and consisted of two rooms, one about twelve feet square and the bedroom somewhat smaller. Everything was of a most poverty-stricken order, and dirt and filth were visible in all parts of the two rooms.

Policeman John [illegible] stated, that he had known Meyer and his wife about eight months; and that several times he has been called up to go to their rooms to quiet them in consequence of their quarrels; last Fall, while a detailed officer, he was walking through [illegible]-street, when a sister of Mrs. Meyer asked him if he would not go to their room and prevent Meyer from beating his wife; he went to the apartment and found Mrs. M. with her two eyes blacked, and wanted to arrest her husband, but she replied, "Perhaps he would be better," and begged the policeman not to arrest him; and after advising Meyer to behave better in future, the policeman left. Captain [illegible] and several of his men also say both Meyer and his wife have been in the Station-house several times for getting drunk and fighting.

Our reporter visited Meyer in his cell. In a rambling manner he made the following statement: He said he had been out at a very late hour on Saturday night and drunk considerable brandy, and returned home at a very early hour on Sunday morning, when his wife abused him. They then commenced to fight and he beat her, but does not remember anything else until the officer arrested him. He admitted he had served out a term of two years imprisonment for being concerned in the death of a man eleven years ago. Sarah Jane Taylor was the maiden name of Meyer's wife, and they had been married about eight years; but for a few years past have quarreled frequently.

The Coroner was notified and will hold an inquest to-day.

The Fourth Ward Case.

CORONER'S INQUEST—ESCAPE OF THE MURDERER.

James White, or, as he was called by his comrades, "Slobbery Jim," who is alleged to have fatally stabbed Michael Dooley on Friday evening, in the porter-house No. 361 Water-st., is still at large. The police have scoured the Ward thoroughly in search of him, and partial search has been instituted in other parts of the City, but without any success thus far. He is believed to have escaped from the City. Although only 20 years old, he is reported to be a desperate ruffian, and to have already spent two terms on Blackwell's Island for felonious assaults. On Saturday, Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest on the body of the deceased. The testimony was somewhat contradictory, but, according to the subsequent finding of the Jury, plainly indicated White as the perpetrator of the homicide. The following is the evidence and verdict of the Jury:

William Ryan, sworn—I reside at No. 37 Oliver-street; on the evening of June 3, between nine and ten o'clock, I was in the porter-house No. 361 Water-street, in company with "Slobbery Jim;" Jim said to deceased, "I have got a man here that can fight you;" deceased said he would not fight, as they were too good friends; James White, or Slobbery Jim, got up and struck deceased; they clinched, and were parted; deceased left the store in a few minutes afterwards, and when he reached the corner of James and Water streets fell upon the sidewalk; I assisted in carrying deceased to the apothecary's shop.

Michael Myers, sworn: I reside at No. [illegible] Water-street; on the evening of June 3, about eight o'clock, deceased came into the porter-house at the above number; he was in company with Michael Nugent, Madden and myself; we were conversing together, when "Billy the Greek" and James White came into the store; a dispute arose between the parties, and James White and the deceased clinched, had a scuffle and were separated; the deceased and Madden went out of the store, returned in a few minutes with [illegible], and struck White in the head with a [illegible] and staggered him; the deceased and Madden then picked up the tumblers and threw them at White; the deceased and White clinched again and were parted; Nugent and Madden took deceased out of the store, and when he reached the sidewalk he fell; White asked me for his knife, saying he was afraid of his life; I gave him the knife; it was during the absence of deceased and Madden that White asked me for the knife.

Patrick Madden, sworn: I reside at No. 471 Washington-street; on the evening of June 3 I was in the porter-house No. 361 Water street, about 8 o'clock, in company with deceased and the bartender; I was there but a few minutes when "Slobbery Jim" or James White came in with "Billy the Greek," and wanted deceased to fight him; the deceased refused to fight, saying that "the Greek was too big a man for him;" "Slobbery Jim" got up and struck deceased several times; deceased then threw a tumbler at Jim, they clinched and were parted; deceased went out of the store, and fell on the sidewalk within a few feet of the door; I saw no knife used during the affray.

Drs. [illegible] & [illegible] testified that they made a post mortem examination of the body of Patrick Dooley, at the Fourth Ward Station-house; a wound was on the left side of the chest, one inch in length; it passed obliquely upward to the heart, and entered the ventricle near the base; death was caused by internal hemorrhage, the result of this wound.

The case was here given to the jury, who after brief deliberation rendered the following

VERDICT:

That the deceased came to his death from internal hemorrhage, the result of a stab with a knife in the hands of James White, *alias* "Slobbery Jim," June 3, 1859.

The witnesses were sent to the House of Detention in White-street.

The Reported Murder in King-street.

DEATH THE RESULT OF NATURAL CAUSES—WOFUL EFFECTS OF RUM.

An inquest was held on Saturday, at No. 80 King-street, on the body of Mrs. [illegible], who was reported to have been killed by her husband. The evidence showed that the deceased was a very intemperate woman, and that her death was caused by apoplexy, brought on by excessive drinking. Aside from the medical testimony, only two witnesses were examined. The following is the testimony and subsequent verdict:

Ann Smith, sworn—I resided in the same room with Mrs. [illegible]; I went out to work about seven o'clock on Friday morning; deceased appeared the same as usual; I returned home at half-past eight o'clock, and found deceased lying with her head in the bedroom and her body in the sitting room; she did not speak; I saw blood on her face; her husband was sitting on the floor, with both children in his arms, and was drunk; I charged him with killing her, when he replied that he had not struck her; I then inquired of the neighbors if they had heard any noise, and was informed that they had not; I informed the police, who arrested the husband; on the night before, deceased was so drunk that I had to assist her to bed; she drank to excess, and she and her husband used to fight and be drunk together; her husband would come home, and finding her drunk, would get drunk himself for the purpose of drowning trouble.

Richard Smith, sworn—I am a son of the last witness, and am eleven years of age; the husband of deceased came home from work on Friday night about seven o'clock; deceased was drunk in the morning; at dinner-time she was lying under the bed; when her husband came home at dinner time he was not drunk, and did not speak to or ill-use her; when the husband left, deceased was lying in the same position; he ate some dinner and then left through the alley way; in the afternoon I tried to get her out of her position, as the children were with her, and I was afraid she would smother them; I tried to get her up, and she would strike at me; about six o'clock she drank another large glass of gin; when the husband of deceased came home, about seven o'clock, he was slightly intoxicated; I then went in the hall-way and remained until the return of my mother; during that time I heard no noise in the room.

Dr. John Beach, who made a post-mortem examination, testified that the cerebellum was highly congested, as also the liver, kidneys and stomach, and bore evident signs of inflammation, induced by liquor; in his opinion, death was caused by apoplexy, brought on by excessive drinking.

The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above testimony, and on its rendition, the husband of deceased, who had been arrested on suspicion of killing her, was discharged from custody.

Police Reports.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SWINDLER.—A middle-aged man, giving his name as James Crawford, was arrested on Saturday evening, charged with having swindled several merchants and hotel proprietors. The accused is alleged to have represented that he was a merchant at Savannah, Georgia; that he came to this City to purchase goods; that he had letters of introduction from leading firms in the South, but that, unfortunately, his trunk, containing these letters, as also his money and drafts, was lost or stolen on one of the Jersey City ferry boats. Through these representations he borrowed different sums of various merchants on Broadway, and obtained free board at several hotels. It is now alleged that his representations were false, and hence the arrest. He was committed to the Tombs for examination. He professes to be able to show his statements to be true.

ATTEMPTING TO ROB A SLEEPER.—Michael O'Rourke, who lives at No. 77 West Forty-fourth-street, had been indulging rather freely, and laid down on a stoop to take a nap. While enjoying his repose three men approached and attempted to rob him. Michael awoke suddenly, and comprehending the state of affairs, plumped Bill Jones, one of the operators, between the eyes, levelling him to the pavement. The other accomplices made good their escape, but Bill Jones was committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH for a hearing.

The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS—CONDITION OF THE ROAD—COLLATION, &C.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company was held, Saturday morning, in the Dépôt of the Company at Jersey City.

At 11½ o'clock the meeting was called to order. Judge LAWRENCE, of Monmouth, was unanimously elected President. Judge CARPENTER, of Morris, and WERDEN EDWARDS, Esq., of Middlesex, Vice-Presidents; and H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Esq., and JOHN M. KANE, Secretaries.

Mr. SOUTHMAYD then read the minutes of the last annual meeting.

On motion, it was resolved to proceed to the election of Directors.

Messrs. MACKENZIE, CHETWOOD and PETER S. DURYEA were appointed Inspectors, and the polls were declared open.

On motion of J. P. JACKSON, Esq., Messrs. GREGORY, ZABRISKIE and CHETWOOD were appointed a Committee to organize the social entertainment.

J. P. JACKSON, Esq., Vice-President and General Superintendent of the Road, then read the annual Report, of which the following are the prominent points:

ANNUAL REPORT.

About thirty millions of passengers have now been transported over our road since it commenced operation, without loss of life or limb, evincing the close and persevering care and devotion of our operatives and agents. Melancholy casualties have occurred to persons walking and riding on the tracks, and in attempting to jump on and off the trains while in motion, in spite of all warning and precautions. In view of such recklessness it is hoped that the public authorities will, as in many places, enact and enforce penal restraints for the prevention of such rash conduct. The burning of the fine steamboat *John S. Darcy*, on the 1st inst., will involve a loss to the Company of about $20,000 beyond insurance.

The comparative statement of the last four years exhibits the uniform and gradual improvement of the receipts and expenses, and illustrate the economical working of the road.

	1858.	1859.
Gross receipts	$961,516 38	$916,637 61
Expenses	368,768 71	400,715 89
Net earnings	592,747 67	515,921 72
Ratio of expenses to earnings	41½ per ct.	44 per ct.
Dividends	242,220 00	216,470 00
Surplus	78,480 90	95,287 94
Number of passengers	2,186,671	2,278,913½
Tons of freight	54,049	60,688
Miles run	382,563	407,637
Ratio of running expenses per mile	0.96	0.98½

	1857.	1856.
Gross receipts	$911,617 28	$903,462 45
Expenses	376,886 06	347,379 73
Net earnings	534,731 22	556,087 72
Ratio of expenses to earnings	41½ ⅌ ct.	38½ ⅌ ct.
Dividends	242,460 00	303,460 00
Surplus	107,171 18	113,863 32
Number of passengers	2,330,180	2,160,965
Tons of freight	60,878½	65,800½
Miles run	380,633	395,734
Ratio of running exp. ⅌ mile	0.98 9-10	97½ ⅌ ct.

The ratio of expenses to the earnings of the last year (1858) is 38½ ⅌ cent.; for 1857, 41½; for 1856, 44 ⅌ cent. The whole surplus fund, after deducting $30,206 67 for relaying the road with new rails and additional arches, and improvements to the Raritan viaduct during the past year, now amounts to $362,207 90.

The apparent diminution of passengers in 1858 as compared with 1857, is owing to the large increase of commutation tickets; one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine of which, annual, semi-annual and quarterly, were issued in 1858, and not included in the above enumeration. They are estimated to be equal to 1,010 annual commuters, and are computed to have made 530,000 passages over the road during the year; which is one trip each way for 260 of the 365 days; thus assuming that they ride about two thirds of the year.

The tax on capital stock, paid the State, amounts to $32,122 50. The year previous it was $17,435. The transit duties for 1858 were $15,035 51, and the dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, being $1,750, were as usual paid in 1858 to the School Fund, on the stock of this Company given in payment of the State's Newark Turnpike stock.

An analysis of the pay rolls, and salaries of agents and officers, shows that nearly $100,000 is annually paid for personal services, of which more than one-fifth, or $21,476 61, is paid to flag and gatemen, watchmen, switchmen and bridge tenders, several thousand more than to the conductors, ticket agents and clerks. In 1856, the flagmen and gatemen received $8,313, and conductors $9,707, and the former are constantly increasing, from the desire to afford every reasonable protection, and in compliance with city ordinances.

The following table of receipts from commutations from 1840 to 1858 exhibits the rapid increase of commuters, only three of whom commuted in 1840, when the charge was $120 a year between Newark and New-York for the railroad alone, and $25 were paid in addition to the ferry, which was then not under the control of our Company. The regular railroad fare between Newark and New-York was then 37½ cents, with 6 more for the ferry. The annual commutation is now, and has been for many years, reduced to $50 from Newark to New-York, or 8 cents a trip; from Elizabeth $55, or 9 cents a trip; from Rahway $60, or 10 cents a trip; from New-Brunswick $65, or 11 cents a trip.

TABLE OF RECEIPTS FOR COMMUTATIONS.

1840	$2,600 00	1846	$10,161 50	1853	$30,165 26
1841	2,383 08	1847	12,688 00	1854	33,404 55
1842	2,140 36	1848	12,750 83	1855	40,176 22
1843	6,425 00	1849	14,342 60	1856	46,356 29
1844	8,120 33	1850	17,907 15	1857	50,347 77
1845	9,006 25	1851	21,377 03	1858	55,465 77
		1852	24,126 85		

The decided increase of commutations thus far for the present year renders certain that the whole amount for 1859 will exceed $60,000.

After defending the commutation system, the Report speaks of the system of excursion tickets adopted on the New-Jersey Road. It says:

The daily excursion tickets, which have proved so great a convenience, as to have been followed by the Hudson River, and some of the New-England Roads, have sometimes been so severely assailed as to lead to doubts of the propriety of their continuance. Loose items, too, have been published, that a restriction on the use of a ticket on the day sold is not lawful; just as if Railroad Companies are precluded from the rights and privileges incident to individuals and other corporations from making a contract. The decisions of our Courts and the higher tribunals of other States have conclusively settled these points. Otherwise the difficulties which are sometimes made would induce the abandonment of the excursion tickets, and the exclusive use of regular tickets. The discrimination of price in favor of daily excursion tickets is deemed just and proper, in view of the facts that the persons using them are most generally frequent customers, residents on the line of the road, and usually go to and fro without baggage; thus being more desirable patrons, and requiring less service of the Company. The extension of excursion tickets to several days, or indefinitely, would defeat their design and operate in effect to convert them into regular tickets, and hence the variation in price—which is deemed to be fully justifiable both for commutation and excursion tickets, in view of their greater advantage to the company, and the entitling the party for whom they are intended to more favorable terms—would cease, and the advanced rate be uniformly charged. A full comprehension of all the facts and reasons bearing on this subject will produce general satisfaction with the propriety and justice of discriminating rates between regular passengers and commuters and excursionists.

The following results, which exhibit the advantages of coal over wood as a fuel, are of interest:

The coal burners "Zabriskie" and "Phoenix" have run during the past year, as satisfactory as before; the "Zabriskie" drawing the heavier and the "Phoenix" the lighter trains, the former at 9 8-10ths cents per mile, the latter at 7 8-10th cents per mile. A new engine, to bear the name of "J. J. Chetwood," the only director who has not yet been thus distinguished, has been ordered. This engine is to be of the first class, and is guaranteed by the builders, Messrs. Rogers, of Patterson, to be superior in construction and its economical working to any on the road. In view of the marked excellence of many of our machines we are warranted in expecting an engine of extraordinary capacity and economical performance. We have also adapted one of our first-class wood burners, the engine "Gov. Dickerson," to the consumption of coal, by the application of one of Gregg's Patent Improvement, which consists chiefly in constructing a brick arch in the fire-box. The alteration costs $150, and with the experience now acquired can be made for $100. Some slight modifications of Gregg's Improvement have been made, and the engine now generates an ample supply of steam, and runs with entire acceptance, performing, in the opinion of our drivers and firemen, with a success fully equal to our other coal burners, drawing the heaviest trains from the first at 10 5-10ths cents per mile, and since the alterations in the smoke-stack and fire box, an economy has been attained quite equal to any of our coal engines. The cost per mile for running a coal engine at present is about 9 8-10ths cents per mile, while the average rate for the whole time we have used coal is 10 5-10ths cents per mile. There is also a reduction now attained in the consumption of wood, from improvements in wood burning engines, which render more economical the use of that fuel, from a diminution in its cost. For the past year, 1858, the cost of wood is found to be 17 5-10ths cents per mile, while for 1857 it was 20 1-10th cents per mile. The substitution of oak and hickory (on the Millstone road) for pine, has also aided materially in the saving of fuel during the past year, so that the difference in the amount paid for wood in favor of 1858 over 1857, is $12,744 39. The results of last year, however, show a decided preference for coal over wood—being nearly 47 per cent. in favor of the substitution of the former for the latter, which, had it been entire, would have effected for the year a saving of $26,864 07; all of which justifies the gradual change from wood to coal burners.

The Company have determined to introduce such improvements in the construction of cars as shall promote the comfort of travellers. Six superior passenger cars are to be constructed in the most complete and finished manner, by Mr. CUMMINGS of Jersey City, and placed on the road in July next, and arrangements are making to introduce sleeping accommodations in the night train of the through line, when the experiments of the various plans shall indicate the one to be preferred.

Material improvements have been made from time to time to the ferry of the Jersey City terminus, and on the entire line of the road. A separate boat has recently been appropriated to the Philadelphia, and the Morris and Essex, and New-Brunswick Morning Express lines, leaving the easterly end of the large dépôt at Jersey City on the arrival of the trains. A considerable part of the valuable real estate reclaimed by the Company south of the large dépôt and fronting on both sides of the spacious court leading from Hudson street to the ferry, from the foot of Montgomery-street, now called "Exchange-place," has been sold or leased, and improved with large and imposing buildings, which with the renewed Belgian pavement and extended sidewalks afford an ample and attractive avenue to the ferry, rendering locations for business there desirable. The old dépôt west of Hudson-street has been reconstructed, and furnishes a canopy for the cars, and protects freight from exposure to the weather, providing on the adjacent sides platforms and freight-rooms for the convenient loading and unloading of produce and merchandise cars. Tracks have also been extended over Hudson-street on the northerly side of the new dépôt, and a covered platform and other improvements are making for terminal accommodations and ferry facilities for the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has lately commenced under most favorable auspices, [illegible] transportation, and patronized by an industrious, [illegible] and most substantial class of our fellow-citizens, located on the route of this enterprising and promising road, who have largely aided its construction, and are identified with its interests and prosperity. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company have also made an arrangement whereby their track is to be extended to the [illegible], enabling them to participate with the Northern [illegible]. [illegible] the improvements east of Hudson street by which passengers can go to and from the steamboat and cars under cover and for only a short distance, instead of the long and exposed walk they have been compelled to take. From Jersey City westerly and southerly the whole road is maintained in perfect order, the tracks and bridges receiving every attention and care. The thorough gravelling of the road-bed is maintained, the additional [illegible] beyond ordinary repairs costing upwards of [illegible] during the past year. The firmness of the superstructure and the smoothness of the track saves the racking of the road by the heavy trains at high speed, and diminishes the wear and tear of the rolling stock. The United States Supreme Court have not yet reached the case of the proposed bridge at Newark by the direct route, crossing at Commercial Dock. Its place on the calendar justifies the belief that it will be argued the next term, and can therefore be erected as soon as the decision is made.

The construction of the remainder of the double track between Rahway and New Brunswick is vigorously prosecuted, with heavy rails of 70 pounds to the yard. A considerable portion is now in use to the great convenience of the increased trains south of Rahway; the whole is expected to be completed in August, affording a road bed, and superstructure, with double track, of unsurpassed solidity and smoothness, thus promoting ease, expedition, economy, and safety in the running of the road. At the terminus of the junction road near the Morris & Essex dépôt in Newark, the company are preparing for the transportation of local freight from that part of the city, to and from New-York, and also for a coal-yard, where coal will be received directly from the mines in cars, thus furnishing conveniences for freight and fuel more advantageous than now exists in any part of the city.

The schedule of trains for the present year shows additional trains from each place, over any previous period, and exhibit a marked contrast in ten years, as follows:

	Trains in 1849	and in 1859.
Between New-York and Newark	22	70
Between New-York and Elizabeth	14	31
Between New-York and Rahway	13	24
Between New-York and New-Brunswick	10	19
Total	59	144

The number of Philadelphia trains have also increased in the last ten years from 6 to 12.

The report then gives some details relating to the general-ticket system, and concludes with an explanation of the negotiations carried on last February, between the New-Jersey Railroad and the Morris and Essex Company. On motion, the report was accepted and the Special Committee appointed, at the last annual meeting, to examine the report, stated, through Mr. WALTER RUTHERFORD, that they had discharged their duties according to the resolution under which they had been appointed. The Committee expressed great gratification at the free manner in which the affairs of the Company had been exhibited to them. The report then reviewed the different statements in the Directors' report, and recommended that the wood burning engines should be altered to coal-burning engines, as the latter appeared to be more economical. It further advised that the road-bed should be kept in perfect repair, and that the cost of so doing should be charged to the expense account. The report concluded with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the freedom from accidents, the full statistical and comprehensive report of the Directors, and the examination of the Committee, afford us another opportunity to thank God for his providential care, and to renew our confidence in the management of the Directors.

Mr. RUTHERFORD called attention to the fact that 500,000 commuters had been carried during the last year at an actual loss to the Company. He then compared the facilities granted residents on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad, and those enjoyed by persons living on the line of the New-Haven and New-York and Erie Railroads, and showed what great advantages the former Company enjoyed. And what was the most remarkable fact of all was, that the expenses of the road were 38½ per cent. of its receipts. This no other Railroad Company in the world, so far as he knew, could boast of.

The report of the Committee was accepted and the same gentlemen were reappointed to examine the next annual report, the name of J. S. DURYEA being substituted for that of Dr. GOBLE.

J. P. JACKSON, Esq., moved a vote of thanks to the firemen, the employés of the Company, and the citizens of Jersey City, for their efficient efforts in extinguishing the fire which endangered the dépôt and destroyed the ferry-boat *J. S. Darcy* on the 1st inst.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A. O. ZABRISKIE, Esq., from the Committee appointed to examine into the expediency of undertaking to construct the Perth Amboy and Woodbridge Railroad, reported verbally that the Committee had visited that part of the country where it was proposed to build the road, and had concluded that it would be inexpedient for the New-Jersey Road to undertake its construction. They advised, however, that the Company should run the road after it had been constructed; or, if it seemed best, that they should guarantee 15 per cent. to the Perth Amboy and Woodbridge Railroad, on all the custom they should bring the New-Jersey Road. The report was accepted and the Committee was discharged.

J. J. CHETWOOD, Esq., offered the following resolution, making a few prefatory remarks:

Resolved, That in the recent death of the Hon. J. PHILLIPS PHOENIX, this Company has lost one of its most efficient and valued friends, for many years a faithful director, and who in all its vicissitudes has ever zealously sustained its interests and afforded the benefits of his mature experience for its welfare.

Resolved, That we feel to-day the void occasioned by his absence, and miss his gentlemanly intercourse which we have so long enjoyed.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the family of our deceased friend, and will ever cherish his memory as among our choicest privileges.

The Hon. D. S. GREGORY said a few words in support of the resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted. It was also resolved to send a copy of the resolutions to the family of the deceased.

The inspectors of election reported that 40,315 votes had been cast for the following ticket: John S. Darcy, Stephen Whitney, Henry R. Remsen, Hamilton Fish, Dudley S. Gregory, John P. Jackson, A. O. Zabriskie, John J. Chetwood, John Acken.

The gentlemen were therefore declared elected as Directors for the ensuing year, and the meeting adjourned to partake of a

COLLATION.

Three or four hundred gentlemen sat down to a collation which had been prepared in the upper rooms of the dépôt. The boned turkey, cold tongue, and strawberries and cream having been devoured, Gen. DARCY was called on to make some remarks.

They could not, he said, expect much from him as he had burned up only a few days since, and only his ribs were left. [Laughter.] But he was thankful matters were no worse. He had supposed his ribs were so far burned that he could never be of any use to the stockholders, but he was happy to be able to inform them that the boat which had been named after him could be repaired for a much less sum than he had at first supposed, as he could state from the best authority. He proposed, in conclusion, "The Stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad."

Mr. PETER S. DURYEA made a few remarks extolling the condition of the New-Jersey Road, when compared with other like Corporations. His remarks were received with enthusiastic applause.

J. P. JACKSON, Esq., was called up. He said that when the New-Jersey Road was built Jersey City contained but 500 inhabitants, Newark 11,000, Elizabeth 5,000 and Rahway 3,000. All these places had been increased ten-fold. He gave, in conclusion, "The localities of New-Jersey, the Press of New-Jersey and the Railroads of New-Jersey; they promote the true interests of the State."

On behalf of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, A. O. ZABRISKIE, Esq., responded.

The confusion was so great during the delivery of Mr. ZABRISKIE's address, that he was heard with difficulty.

Mr. JACKSON and General DARCY appealed to the Assembly to give attention to the representative of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. Order having been restored, J. P. BRADLEY, Esq., of New-York, said that the New-Jersey Railroad Company must stand where it had always stood. [Applause.] As the representative of the Camden and Amboy Company, he must say that he esteemed the interests of this Company as coincident with those of that Company. As for the Morris and Essex Company, he thought they were much better as they now stand, independent of other institutions, it could do much more for the credit of the State than in conjunction with other corporations. After a glorious eulogy on railroads, as indices of the progress of civilization, Mr. BRADLEY resumed his seat. He gave as a sentiment, "The State of New-Jersey, her institutions are unrivalled, and her prosperity is equal to her institutions."

Judge NAAR, of the Trenton *True American*, spoke for the Press of New-Jersey. He acknowledged that he felt embarrassed. [Great laughter.] He wanted to know what the boys were laughing at. Did they think he could not be embarrassed? Nevertheless, he was somewhat abashed when he came before such an assembly, and after such speakers as had already addressed it. He once abused the New-Jersey Railroad as heartily as any one, because he thought they were not doing enough for the section of the State through which they ran, but a great change had come over them as the *improvements in the immediate vicinity of their place of meeting demonstrated*. If the citizens of this town were only true to their interests, there was no reason why they could not have a city larger than that across the river. They had an immense country behind them which they could visit without crossing any rivers, and they were less troubled by ice than was New-York. He would give "Jersey City, prosperous as she must certainly be, may her citizens be thoroughly awakened to her true interests."

The Hon. D. S. GREGORY then made an address, sketching the progress of Jersey City, and showing how the different railroad enterprises had affected its growth.

Mayor BIGELOW, of Newark, and others, made brief addresses, and the assembly dispersed highly gratified with their entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
Times Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 *Pennsylvania avenue*, Washington, D. C.

Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[illegible]

Needs only to be seen to be appreciated.—[illegible] Has accomplished the object desired.—*Home Journal.*

The bed costs less with than without it.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Retail price, $5 to $8. For sale by first-class dealers throughout the country, and by the Elliptic Bed-Spring Company, No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Hotels and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c., Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 5 lb. boxes good Family Tea for $2. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The last of these peerless remedies eradicates all diseases of the skin, flesh, muscles, glands and sinews, while the Pills relieve the stomach and bowels. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Hats for Gentlemen's Summer Wear.

WARNOCK & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,

Invite attention to their extensive and varied assortment of SUMMER HATS, in fabrics of BEAVER, SILK, FELT, CLOTH, LEATHER and STRAW, from every clime, and modeled to prevailing tastes.

Especially notice our

CASSIMERE DRESS HAT,

always a favorite—now reproduced with a new and beautiful finish, and exceedingly attractive.

OUR YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S STRAW HAT.

Nothing can be more charming than our STRAW HAT FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—neat and jaunty—a perfect gem, and most decidedly

THE HAT OF THE SEASON.
WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 519 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Late Fire at Oshkosh, Wis.

Extract from the Daily Wisconsin, Milwaukee, May 21.

SAFES TESTED IN THE GREAT OSHKOSH FIRE.—At the recent heavy fire in Oshkosh, destroying a good portion of that city, quite a number of business men owned Herring's celebrated Safes, and the buildings in which they were kept were destroyed by fire. Yet, the contents in all of the Safes were wholly preserved, as if there had been no fire at all.

The same was not true of one of Lillie's chilled or cast-iron Safes, which was owned by Mr. M. Griffin. He writes Mr. Lansing Bonnell, of this city, that his papers were many of them burned, and his books badly charred, in one of Lillie's Safes. This fact should be noted by business men. The letters are published in our advertising columns. Mr. Bonnell is agent in this State for Herring's Safes, which have a country-wide reputation. See the letters and satisfy yourselves. The names are well known and are reliable.

GREAT FIRE AT OSHKOSH.

Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents*: At the time of the recent large fire in the City of Oshkosh, which destroyed a large portion of the business street, the undersigned were each respectively the owner of Herring's Safe, and which were exposed to the said fire; the buildings in which they were kept for use being entirely destroyed by said fire. We take pleasure in saying that the entire contents in each of our respective safes, were wholly preserved, and realized our most sanguine expectations as to the fire-proof qualities of Herring's Safes.

GABRIEL BOUCK.
S. B. & S. A. PAIGE.
WHEELER & COOLBAUGH.
C. PETERS LEA & CO.
L. H. COTTRILL.
EIGHME, KENNEDY & HANCOCK.
G. W. WASHBURN.
K. M. HUTCHINSON & CO.

Mr. J. G. SPRAGUE—*Dear Sir*: In reply to your inquiries, I would say that at the great fire which occurred here May 10, 1859, I had one of Lillie's Chilled or Cast Iron Safes in my office, containing my papers and books of account.

On the next morning, after pouring on sufficient water to cool it off, I opened the Safe, and to my surprise, found many of the papers burned, and the account books, burned and charred to the depth of from one to two inches in depth on the front edge. Respectfully,

OSHKOSH, May 27, 1859. M. GRIFFIN.

GREAT FIRE IN IOWA.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 28, 1859.

Messrs. S. HERRING & Co. New-York—*Gentlemen*: The "Champion" Safe which I purchased of you, last season, through N. A. McClure, Esq., your Agent in this city, has just passed through as severe a test as any safe will probably ever be subjected to in any conflagration. It was in the centre of my office, on the second floor of the "Odd-Fellows' Hall" Building, in this place, which was totally consumed night before last, and was exposed, for a long time, to the most intense heat dropping finally into the cellar, where it was buried by the falling walls, without being broken or crushed. Yesterday it was exhumed, still very hot, and I felt great anxiety to know its condition, containing, as it did, money to the amount of several hundred dollars, mostly in bank-notes; land-warrants, worth several thousand dollars, besides notes of hand and other valuable papers and books. This morning it was opened, and to my great satisfaction all the papers, &c., were found uninjured and perfect in every respect. I heartily congratulate you, as the manufacturers, and myself, as the possessor, of that which may truly and emphatically be called a Safe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALEX. D. ANDERSON, Register.

$1,000 Reward will be paid to any person that can show that Herring's *Patent Champion Safe* ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO.
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall, New-York.

Notice.

O. J. WOOD & CO.
Have removed from No. 312 to
No. 444 Broadway, New-York.

In consequence of the very large number who prefer to buy Professor Wood's Hair Restorative from the manufactory direct, the proprietors have resolved to make retailing a feature of their business hereafter, and will now be most happy to see all their lady and gentlemen patrons, and to give them all the information in their power, at their new store, No. 444 Broadway.

The number of years Professor Wood's Hair Restorative has been before the public, and the manner in which it has sustained its reputation, as shown by the constantly increasing demand for it, renders it unnecessary at this late day to detail its merits. Suffice it to say, it is no late effort, in imitation of some other, stimulated by its success, but a scientific and well established preparation for restoring the color and growth of the hair, eradicating dandruff, preventing the hair falling out, and a general rectifier of all affections of the hair and scalp.

Genin's Summer Hats.

With the advent of Summer, GENIN invites all who desire to keep their heads cool, to give him a call.

He has just issued

THE HUDSON HAT,

a light, dashing, dressy Beaver Cassimere, at the low price of

THREE DOLLARS

designed to be the popular hat of the season.

For gentlemen who prefer straws, GENIN has them in all their varieties, from the very finest Panamas and Leghorns to the cheapest American plaits.

His assortment of

CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS AND CAPS

is the largest and most diversified in the United States.

GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

Female Weakness—Female Weakness.

A large proportion of American ladies suffer from the well-known evil, LEUCORRHŒA, or WHITES, with its constant attendants—WEAKNESS, DEBILITY, LAME BACK, BEARING DOWN, DEPRESSION and GENERAL PROSTRATION. Against these symptoms the usual remedies, tonics, injections and drugs, are of very little value, and have been generally abandoned. But HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC FEMALE PILLS, a simple sugar pill, acting upon the mucus membrane of the affected part, may be relied upon as a cure for this disease. Thousands have used it with the best success, and whether in mild or severe cases, a cure, under favorable conditions, is only a question of time.

Six boxes for $1; single boxes, 25 cents.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4. Family case of fifteen boxes and Book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of price. Address DR. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by all Druggists.

Shades! Glass Shades!!

GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c. &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Smith's Dyspepsia Cordial, though eight years in use, has never yet failed to cure any case of Dyspepsia or Fever and Ague, however confirmed; is wholly vegetable, pleasant to drink, and contains nothing purgative. Prepared by Dr. W. H. SMITH, Philadelphia. Sold by Druggists in New-York, and at No. 12 John-st., second floor. B. S. KELLOGG, Agent.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. *For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.*

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. S. MARSH & CO., No. 2[illegible] Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, *for expanding the chest. Instruments for club feet.* Belts and Supporters, Knee Caps, and Dr. Glover's new Lever Truss which gives ease and security. No. 4 Ann-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other Machine in this market, or money refunded.

P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

Summer Hats in all their varieties unsurpassed, at the lowest City prices. Beautiful Straws for misses and children. First premium awarded.

KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. [illegible] Canal-st.

Fishing Tackle of the best quality, and in GREAT VARIETY, FOR SALE BY WILLSHER & [illegible], NO. 10 NASSAU-ST., NEAR MAIDEN-LANE.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

[illegible]

SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.

SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES, for manufacturing purposes, are well known to be without any equal in the world, in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Song of the [illegible] Colorers.

By one who has read the *Leader.*

Hour your [illegible] and color them [illegible],
Earnestly, longingly, hopefully, prayerfully,
All the day long smoking pipes without number,
And lamenting for this the time given to slumber!

See as you puff the tobacco-filled chamber,
Lilly-white clay changes softly to amber!
Wife may complain, but in pearly smoke drown her;
Lo! the good bowl—it grows browner and browner!

Let us be workers, and patient and dutiful,
Labor and sweat are the price of the beautiful!
Sink your loose change in the price of "regalias,"
And color your tubes to the tint of dark dahlias!

Color your tubes! But for health's sake remember,
That *this* month is June, and by no means December!
And ere you make suit to your brumly divinity,
First purchase a suit at the SMITH'S [illegible] TRINITY.

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 122, 124 and 126 Fulton-st., New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Lester's Sewing Machines.
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 468 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agents wanted.

French Soft Hats.

J. COUPIN'S manufacture (Aix) constantly receiving, by E. J. [illegible], No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

MARRIED.

WATSON—MAIN.—In this City, on Friday, June 3, by the Rev. Dr. McElroy, JOHN WATSON, late of Glasgow, to MARY MAIN, daughter of John Main, Esq., Kirkcudbright, Scotland.

☞ Glasgow and Dumfries papers please copy.

GILBERT—WILKIE.—In this City, on Saturday, June 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Gardner Spring, D. D., J. ADAMS GILBERT to JANNETTE R., daughter of John Wilkie, Esq., all of this City.

VAN CORT—DAY.—In East Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 4, by the Rev. John Hinsred, CORNELIUS VAN CORT to MARY E. DAY, daughter of the late Asa Day.

ROOME—WELLS.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Thursday, June 2, by the Rev. Henry Darling, of Philadelphia, Mr. CHARLES ROOME with Miss MARY MARVIN WELLS, daughter of Richard I. Wells, Esq., of the former City.

WING—HINMAN.—At Chicago on Wednesday, June 1, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. Dr. Robert H. Clarkson, JOHN D. WING, of Brooklyn, and ADELAIDE W., daughter of Grove P. Hinman, of the former place.

BARTLETT—SCOTT.—At Cooperstown, on Wednesday morning, June 1, at Christ Church, by the Rev. S. H. Synnott, HOMER L. BARTLETT, M. D., of Flatbush, L. I., to MARGARET STRONG, youngest daughter of Henry Scott, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

KITTER.—In this City, on Sunday, June 5, after a short but severe illness, MOSES KITTER, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, Mechanic-st., Rahway, N. J.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MEAD.—In this City, on Saturday, June 4, CORNELIA A., wife of John B. Mead, and daughter of Giles A. and Ellen A. Jacobus, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Jones-st., on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

TURBURE.—In this City, on Saturday, June 4, ELIZA, eldest daughter of Abraham Turbure.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 3½ o'clock, from No. 160 2d av.

SPARKS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 5, Mrs. CATHARINE SPARKS, wife of Samuel Sparks, and daughter of the late Alexander Fink, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 215 West 25th-st., on Wednesday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

WOODWORTH.—On Sunday morning, June 5, on board the steamer from Savannah, FRANCIS C. WOODWORTH, late Editor of *Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet*, in the 48th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother, D. A. Woodworth, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, without further invitation. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

EADIE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 4, JAMES M. EADIE, aged 33 years and 5 months.

Funeral services this day, (Monday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M., at St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond, Brooklyn. Friends are requested to attend.

COWDREY.—At West Farms, on Sunday, June 5, DAVID M. COWDREY, aged 61 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. The boat leaves Peck-slip at 1½ P. M., connecting with stages at Harlem.

IVES.—At Morrisania, on Saturday evening, June 4, after a short but severe illness, ELIZA A., wife of Ira A. Ives, in the 43d year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, Boston Road, near 6th-st., to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brother, J. R. Paxton, are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting at the dépôt at 26th-st. on the arrival of the train at 1½ o'clock, to convey the remains to Greenwood.

WRIGHT.—At Kingston, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 1, of consumption, MARTHA ANN CHESNEY, aged 45 years, wife of the Hon. Wm. B. Wright.

☞ Monticello, N. Y., papers please copy.

BIGLOW.—At Stoughton, Wis., on Sunday, May 29, of consumption, FREEMAN B. BIGLOW, in the 29th year of his age.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1827.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY.

Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!

SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!

A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.

GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

CARPETING.
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,

Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates:

Velvet and Medallions, best English..10s. to 15s. per yard
Tapestry and Brussels, best English.. 6s. to 11s. per yard
Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles.... 4s. to 9s. per yard
Floor Oil Cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.

Grease spots, paint, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
os. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE ONLY $6.
BARTLETT'S PATENT NOVELTY SEWING MACHINES.

Wholesale and retail at No. 421 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale and retail at No. 7[illegible] Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

PECK & COLEMAN,
No. 149 Nassau-st., opposite Times Building,
CLOTHIERS.
New Goods at lowest cash prices.
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER PROMPTLY,
In the best manner.

OLD MADEIRA WINE.

About 75 dozen fine old Madeira wine, of the private stock of the late Martin Hoffman, bottled by himself 10 to 12 years since, for sale, to close his estate, in lots to suit purchasers, by W. & M. H. ROBERTS, No. 103 Pearl-st.

FERRY FARE REDUCED TO WILLIAMSBURGH.
BROOKLYN FERRY COMPANY.
RATES OF FARE:
From James-st., New-York, to South 7th-st., Williamsburgh:
Foot passengers, 1 cent each and a ticket to return.

	Cents
One-horse business wagon or cart, with ordinary load or light	[illegible]
Two-horse market wagon, loaded or light	1[illegible]
One-horse market wagon, loaded or light	[illegible]
Two-horse wagon, loaded with loose hay	2[illegible]
Two-horse wagon, loaded with pressed hay	1[illegible]
Two-horse pleasure carriage	1[illegible]
One-horse pleasure carriage, gig or sulky	[illegible]
Hog, sheep or calf, each	[illegible]
Neat cattle, each	[illegible]

JAMES MURPHY, President.
OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN FERRY CO., June 1, 1859.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW STORE—NEW GOODS—LOW PRICES.

English Tapestry, 7s. to $1.
Ingrained Three-ply, 90c. to $1.
Three-ply and Ingrains, 25c. to $1.
Oil-cloths, 2s. 6d.
Cotton Matting, at low prices.
Crossley's yard-wide English Tapestries, new patterns.
R. BEATTY'S, No. 3 4th av.,
Near Cooper Institute.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!! SKIRTS!!!

FOSTER & CO., No. 4[illegible] Broadway, will open this morning 300 dozen ladies', 200 dozen children's and misses' SKIRTS, suited to City and Country trade, at prices defying competition. Children's skirts from 2s. to [illegible]; misses' from 3s. to 10s.; ladies' from 5s. to $4 each.

KEROSENE OILS.
DEALERS IN KEROSENE

Are recommended to scrutinize closely any oils that may be illegally offered under our trade marks.

THE COLOR OF KEROSENE IS LIGHT LEMON,

And it now excels in purity, durability, and illuminating properties all other materials used for light.

NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL CO.
No. [illegible] Pearl-st., N. Y.

THE LADIES OF THE SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
Corner of Court and President sts., Brooklyn,
Will hold a
STRAWBERRY AND MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, June 7 and 8, at the Church and adjoining rooms.
Admittance, [illegible] cents each person.

NEW BOOKS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "CHARLES AUCHESTER."
June 18,
We will issue the great English novel,
COUNTERPARTS.
By the
Author of "Charles Auchester."
Pronounced by competent critics to be his best work.
Cloth, price [illegible]
Cheap paper edition, price [illegible]
MAYHEW & BAKER, Publishers,
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APPLETONS'
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
CONTAINS

Nearly seventy-five railway maps, with [illegible] monthly account of railways and their progress, [illegible] monthly account of new inventions, [illegible] and incidents of travels, &c., &c., &c. Nearly 200 pages. Sold, at the low price of 25 cents per copy, by all the principal periodical and news agents at all the [illegible] and upon the cars throughout the United States and Canadas. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO MASTERS OF VESSELS.
FOR THE SECURITY OF HEALTH AND LIFE AND
PROTECTION AGAINST SICKNESS ON SHIPBOARD.

Every vessel that leaves port should provide a supply of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and REGULATING PILLS. More benefit in the hour of peril from the sudden breaking out of cholera, small-pox, ship-fever, yellow fever, or any other malignant disease, will be derived from their use than from any other system of medication in present use. [illegible] the READY RELIEF and REGULATING [illegible] freely made use of by the passengers and crew. [illegible] these remedies have proved of immeasurable benefit in Cholera, flux, dysentery, yellow fever, ship fever and other malignant fevers.

The late lamented Captain Follansbee, of the [illegible] line of packets, never left port without laying in a supply of these remedies, and he certified to us that since he introduced their use on board his ship there had not been one death from sickness or disease.

Captains and masters of vessels will find it to their advantage to call upon Drs. RADWAY & CO., at their office, No. 23 John-st., where satisfactory evidence will be produced of the security of health and safety from sickness passengers and crew will enjoy by the introduction [illegible]
RADWAY & CO.
[illegible]

FRENCH IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,
FROM
DE VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE,
as used at the
IMPERIAL TABLES on the CONTINENT of EUROPE.
A PERFECTLY PURE AND DELICATE WINE,
at a moderate price, and admirably adapted for family use.
Sold by
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E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer,
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WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED
In the best manner
AT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES,
By the finest London and Geneva workmen, at
G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.,
FORMERLY NO. 11 WALL-ST.

THE WILLCOX & GIBBS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

The most rapid, noiseless, and reliable machine for family use, hitherto produced. Salesroom No. 508 Broadway.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

The splendid low-pressure, side-wheel, upper cabin steamer ILLINOIS, JOHN FRAZER master, will leave Detroit, Mich., regularly at 7 o'clock P. M., on the following days, for ports on Lake Superior, via Mackinaw, [illegible] way:

Wednesday	June 15	Saturday	July [illegible]
Saturday	June 25	Tuesday	Aug. [illegible]
Wednesday	July 1[illegible]	Friday	Aug. [illegible]
Friday	July 1[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug. [illegible]

Travelers can leave Niagara Falls, Buffalo and Cleveland by cars or boats the previous evening and reach Detroit in time for the ILLINOIS.

To pleasure travelers, or health seekers, during the Summer months, a trip on the ILLINOIS to Lake Superior affords an opportunity unsurpassed on this continent. The distance about 2,000 miles; occupying [illegible] days. Passage and rooms may be engaged, or information obtained by addressing (cut this out and preserve for reference) [illegible] McKNIGHT, Detroit, Mich.

THE FASHION OF THE DAY.—AFTER ALL, there is nothing prettier than Ribbon for dress trimmings, and we do not wonder that it continues all the rage among the ladies in every sphere of life. Last year's dresses are made just as pretty as new by placing on them some of LICHTENSTEIN'S handsome [illegible] Ribbon, and whether with double chain or plain edging, the addition of the dainty trimming, as the crimped Ribbon is called, imparts to it at once an air of [illegible] elegance and fashionability. At LICHTENSTEIN'S, No. 387 Broadway, near White-st., ladies are able to match any ribbon whatever, no matter how rare, how [illegible], or how new. This used to be one of the great difficulties with our fair friends; but it is so no longer. They can give their fancy a wide scope in dress trimming with Ribbons, for LICHTENSTEIN'S enormous and fashionable stock is always at hand if they run short, or wish to renew the embellishment. Ribbons forever, ladies! Ribbons forever!

UNPARALLELED SLAUGHTER IN FINE RIBBONS.
Competition defied.
EITHER WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
The ladies of New-York shall have
The benefit of the late
RIBBON SALES
from the following auction-houses:
Messrs. Van Wyke, Townsend & Warren,
Messrs. Wilmerdings, Hoguet & Humbert,
Messrs. Kobbe & Corlies,
Messrs. Wilmerdings & Mount,
Messrs. Haggerty & Co.,
Messrs. Wm. Topping & Co.

Where Mr. M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, of No. 387 Broadway, has again been the largest buyer, and is now enabled, and will offer all these fresh goods at unprecedentedly low prices. Among these new ribbons are some fine large plaids, suitable for trimming dress goods in [illegible] shades, which color has been very scarce during the whole season; also some elegant white ribbons, and also rich blacks, which can be fitted to trim black silks for either dresses or mantillas.

Please call early and be convinced.

Remember the store, No. 387 Broadway, near White-st.,
At M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S.

MEDICAL.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS

WOULD INFORM his friends throughout the United States and British Provinces, that he has taken a suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, and opened a Medical Office, at

NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY,

New-York, and is now ready to examine patients, and prescribe vegetable remedies, in connection with his IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS, for those various chronic diseases considered by physicians as incurable.

Dr. DODS' immense and well-known success in restoring the sick to health, he owes to a great extent to the faculty he possesses of accurately ascertaining the nature of the disease and its curability. If he cannot cure, he will not take the case, and thus save the patient the expense of trying an experiment. His mode of practice is new and decidedly efficacious.

His charge for an examination and prescription is $10, giving the patient directions how to treat his own case for at least one month. After this, each visit to his office, for examination, prescription or advice, will be only $1, till cured.

Being now permanently located, let the afflicted of both sexes give him a call. Office hours from [illegible] o'clock P. M.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'
IMPERIAL
WINE
BITTERS.

These Bitters, as an alterative, tonic, [illegible] and curative agent, are superior to any other preparation ever yet offered to the world. They [illegible] the blood, cure consumption, palpitation of heart, and are excellent for an inactive liver and a weak stomach. In female complaints they cannot be surpassed, and are delicious to the taste. They not only cure, but prevent disease. All well persons should take them for [illegible] months, so as to retain their health, particularly in Southern climates, where fevers rage.

These WINE BITTERS, destined to become the [illegible] of the age, are manufactured by Dr. DODS himself, put up in beautiful quart bottles, with his name blown in the glass.

And are for sale by CHARLES WIDDIFIELD, Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, N. Y., sole proprietor. [illegible]

EXCELLENT WINES AT A BARGAIN.

Owing to the temporarily heavy discount on Austrian currencies, the subscribers are now enabled to offer their Claret and Hock Wines at an extremely low figure, viz.: $3 75 per dozen bottles, sent to any part of the City free of charge; the wines are guaranteed to be pure and unadulterated in every sense of the word. An inducement like the present has never before been offered, and hotel keepers, *restaurants and private families* will do well to avail themselves of this rare opportunity to lay in a stock of most excellent wines. FREUND & GROSSHEIM, Importers of Wines and Liquors, &c., No. 170 William-st.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BALDNESS.

This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, lard or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence, and the Eastern States. J. W. CURTIS & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I. Sold by E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; J. & J. Coddington, No 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st.; John Jones No. 722 Houston-st., New-York; Mrs. Hayes; G. P. Milne, and Reynolds & Co., Brooklyn; P. Dallow, Jersey City; [illegible], Newark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, General Agents. And all Druggists.

ICE-WATER ALWAYS READY.

The Ice-water [illegible] are a great luxury in warm weather. Some new and beautiful styles richly silver-plated, also in Britannia, for sale, wholesale and retail, by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

TO ALL WHO [illegible]—TOBIAS' [illegible] warranted cheaper and superior to any article in the market for the cure of [illegible] colic, &c., &c. This is [illegible] it will speak for itself. [illegible] humbug article; try [illegible] S. J. TOBIAS, Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. *Sold by all druggists.*

[illegible] PARK ASSOCIATION.—THE HOUSE and grounds of the [illegible] Park Association will be [illegible] on Monday, June 6, at 3 P. M. Members are requested to attend. By order Board of Directors.
[illegible] MORGAN L. MOTT, President.

TO YACHTSMEN, EXCURSIONISTS OR SUMMER TOURISTS.—[illegible] & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, offer a new and powerful Marine glass, made expressly for the American [illegible], furnished with case and shoulder-strap, and altogether indispensable for the full enjoyment of the [illegible]

FOR SALE.

W. L. SEYMOUR,

REAL ESTATE BROKER

AND

GENERAL AUCTIONEER.

W. L. SEYMOUR would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to attend to SALES AT AUCTION of REAL ESTATE and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction, he would offer his services to the PUBLIC. SALES of PROPERTY, both in CITY and COUNTRY, promptly attended to. Office No. 10 Nassau-st., Room No. 1.

FOR SALE IN BROADWAY, IN THE BEST [illegible] Also, several [illegible] lots on Broadway, in the same location, and [illegible] Central Park lots [illegible] splendid lots [illegible] Murray Hill [illegible] Wanted, [illegible] real estate in New-York [illegible] unincumbered lots in South Brooklyn, and splendid country-seats and farms.

A. PACKHAUSER, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE FIRST-CLASS FOUR story brown stone front houses [illegible] between 8th and 9th avs. [illegible] would be exchanged for a [illegible] country seat on the Hudson. For terms, apply to the owner, E. C. KIDDER, No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—READE STREET—BY ORDER OF [illegible] New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company [illegible] and near Broadway. The widening of Reade-st., which is to take place forthwith, makes this a most desirable lot for immediate improvement. Apply to W. H. MORRY, No. 37 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 6th av., in the row of brown-stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x54, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is finely finished. Apply to E. C. KIDDER, No. 320 Pearl st., or at No. 96 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 60 West [illegible]; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the [illegible] Apply to E. C. KIDDER, No. 320 Pearl-st., or H. A. KIDDER, No. 96 West 47th-st. Price, $8,000.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE [illegible] If improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot southwest corner [illegible] extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 345 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—Two desirable lots of land on the northeast corner of Washington and Wayne sts.; within four or five minutes' walk of the depot and ferry; and in the heart of the manufacturing district. Gas and water connected. Apply to THOMAS W. JAMES, Attorney at Law, No. 4 Commercial Buildings, Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—SEVERAL country seats, farms and village residences situated on the Hudson River, Long Island Sound and in New-Jersey. Also, several City residences, desirably located, together with other property in this City and Brooklyn, by CALDWELL & JAMES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front houses, well located on [illegible] av., corner of [illegible] st., finished with all the modern improvements. Price $[illegible] and $[illegible]. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE TWO-STORY FRAME dwelling-house, with three lots, on east side 31 av., next below and adjoining corner of 136th st., being 75 feet front by 100 feet deep. Terms liberal. Apply to D. [illegible], No. 31 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FARM NEAR NEW-YORK—A splendid City property [illegible] Address J. J. S., Box No. 118 Times Office. Brokers need not apply.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, FOUNDRYMEN, &C.—For sale or to lease—capital [illegible] and buildings for any manufacturing purpose, being four lots with buildings thereon, No. 3[illegible] 13th-st., near Avenue C, engine and boilers in main building ready for work. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 8 Cliff-st.

$6,000—FOR SALE CHEAP IF APPLIED FOR SOON—A handsome little store property, No. 4[illegible] 8th av., west side, paying ten per cent. Terms accommodating. Inquire of J. E. HATCH, No. [illegible] 8th av., near 33d st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 5[illegible] Broadway. The [illegible] The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. [illegible] Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. [illegible] Broadway.

TO LET OR SELL AT A BARGAIN—A three-story, high basement sub-cellar house, with furnace, house finished in modern style, marble trimmings in front. All the gas fixtures will be left in the house. Everything in complete order. The reason for selling, the family is going into the country. Possession immediately. Location good, near 42d st. and Broadway. Inquire at No. 1,3[illegible] Broadway, corner 37th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE VERY DESIRABLE boarding-house No. [illegible] Clinton, corner of University-place, one of the best locations in the City. The house is [illegible] feet deep, has thirty-four light and airy rooms above the basement, and is being put in complete repair, with [illegible] walls, &c. Mechanics being at work in the house, it may be examined daily during their hours. For terms apply to J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 [illegible]

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 25, WITH basement and cellar, No. 2[illegible] William-st., and workshop in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in [illegible] store No. 2[illegible] William-st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 1[illegible] Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TWO PARLORS, THREE BEDROOMS, reception room, kitchen, and use of bath-room in house No. 145 West 28th st.; house in good order, newly painted; has all the modern improvements and gas fixtures. Inquire on the premises, or of the owner, No. 335 Wooster-st. Rent $250 till May.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND LAND attached thereto, situate in White Plains, Westchester County, late the residence of William Barker, deceased. For particulars, inquire of SMITH BARKER, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York City, or UNDERHILL [illegible], Rye, Westchester County, New-York.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH [illegible] kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, [illegible] hard-finished walls, marble mantels and [illegible] a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 4[illegible] Bowery.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN [illegible], at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—TWO ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSES, Nos. 3 and 5 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn, built in modern style; marble mantels, gas, Ridgewood water, &c. Inquire of KELSEY & LOUGHLIN, Coal Office, No. 12 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 5th and [illegible] has all the modern improvements, and [illegible] in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,800. Apply to E. C. KIDDER, No. 320 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME FLOOR, WITH SIX rooms and plenty of wardrobes and drawers, use of [illegible] fixtures; possession at once. Rent $300 per year. [illegible] two flights of stairs. Inquire at the house, No. 256 [illegible] of Mrs. KENEDY. Bell up.

TO LET—SEVERAL GOOD DWELLING HOUSES up town; rents from $400 upwards. Also, in New-Rochelle, N. Y., two fine residences. J. & W. DENHAM, House Agents, 8th av., corner 16th-st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 76 FRANKLIN-STREET, near Broadway; would alter lower part for a store if desired. Apply to SHELDON, HOYT & CO., No. 16 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE—FROM TWO TO FIVE YEARS, A first-class brown stone front house with all the modern improvements, in 20th-st., between 4th and Madison [illegible] Apply to A. P. [illegible] & CO., No. 15 East [illegible]

TO LET—FOR FOUR MONTHS, A PLEASANT house in a desirable location. Apply at No. 31 East [illegible] st.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story brown stone English basement house No. 45 East 23d st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to G. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERICAN families, floors through, consisting of [illegible] with bath, Croton water, &c. [illegible] [illegible] No. 145 West 16th-st., from 1 to [illegible]

TO LET—UNTIL MAY 1, 1860, OR LONGER, IF desired, the elegant four-story brown-stone house No. [illegible] West 20th st. For terms, which are very reasonable, inquire of B. SKAATS, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. [illegible]

TO LET OR LEASE—WITH OR WITHOUT THE furniture, the 3 story house No. 56 West 11th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. Apply at the [illegible] Bank, No. 25 Wall-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE FOUR-STORY brick house corner of Willoughby and Bridge sts.; in perfect order, with modern improvements; has Ridgewood water, gas, &c.; two lots, beautifully arranged as a garden, go with the above; rent low to a desirable tenant. Inquire at South Ferry office, foot of Atlantic-st., [illegible] FABER or GEO. N. MEAD.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] TO LET [illegible] ROOM NO. [illegible] [illegible] Broadway. Apply on the premises [illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—BOND AT E. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE known as "Oakhurst," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders by the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address C. P. G., Box No. 177 Times Office.

NAHANT HOTEL.

SEASON OF 1859.

This famous Summer Hotel will be opened to the public on WEDNESDAY, June 15, under the management of Messrs. THOMAS RAND & SONS, of the Sagamore House.

The establishment is elaborately furnished, and will be conducted as heretofore, upon a liberal scale in all respects. Nahant is conceded to be the most healthy point in the vicinity of Boston, and possesses all desirable requisites for a desirable Summer retreat.

Boston Boarders will be received upon favorable terms, and parties intending to pass a few weeks out of town, can be liberally accommodated during the early season, at very moderate rates.

GILMORE'S BAND have been engaged to furnish music the coming season, and no effort will be spared to offer visitors every facility for rational amusement and recreation, with all the comforts of a quiet home.

Excellent facilities for surf bathing; a first class livery stable, billiard tables, bowling alleys, a shooting gallery, &c., are attached to the Hotel for the use of guests.

The steamer Nelly Baker will make four trips daily on and after the 16th, from Boston, and a line of coaches will connect at Lynn with cars on the Eastern Railroad, combining with telegraph facilities, superior advantages for communication with the City.

N.B.—Rooms may be secured for any portion of the season, on the premises, or from them at the Sagamore House, Lynn. THOMAS RAND & SON.

COUNTRY BOARD.

The Valley House, Stanfordville, will be opened for Summer boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the Depot, where trains stop eight times a day. House new; location and rooms unexceptionable; drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, Stanfordville, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring, by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

BOARDERS WANTED.—FAMILIES WITH OR without children can find board and good rooms in a house well located, commanding one of the finest views in Orange, at low rates for the Summer months, by applying at Mrs. MARIA GILMAN'S, corner Boyd and White sts.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS POINT, L. I.—A very desirable Summer residence, twenty miles per steamer Long Island, James Slip, (East River) 4 P. M. House new and in order. The place must be seen to be appreciated. The proprietor is now ready to make arrangements with families for the season.

E. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

THE FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE, Schooley's Mountain, N. J., will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st June. Via Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope station, two miles to the Forest House. J. M. SHARPE & CO., Proprietors.

BOARDING.—GOOD AND PLEASANT BOARDing at Croton Falls, within five minutes' walk of the New-York and Harlem Railroad depot. The morning and evening trains make it desirable for gentlemen doing business in New-York. Inquire of the Messrs. PATTERSON, Croton Falls.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN TWO hours' ride of the City, in a farm-house, for a lady, child 16 months old and servant; board for gent on Sunday. Plenty of fresh milk required; near salt water preferred. Address D. A., Box No. 150 Times Office, stating terms, location, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife, two children, and servant; a farm house preferred not more than 1½ hours' ride from New-York by rail or boat, and convenient to depot. Address G. R., Box No. 150 Times Office.

WANTED—RURAL BOARDING NEAR NEW-York for a gentleman and wife, with two young children; board partial for gentleman; terms must be moderate. Address full particulars to WILLIAM W. B., New-York Post-Office, for three days.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED FOR the Summer, with a desirable family, in the beautiful village of Framingham, Mass., 21 miles from Boston, on the Worcester Railroad. For further information, apply to H. K. CORNING, No. 63 10th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE GIRLS under 12 years of age, can be accommodated with board and tuition in a private family in the country. Terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. C. E. SEARING, Washington-st., Hempstead, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, very near steamboat and railroad. Desirable accommodations for one or two small families, at moderate prices. Inquire at No. 148 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS can be obtained for a gentleman and wife, with partial board—a back parlor on first floor, with bath, gas, and use of front parlor, with a beautiful garden attached; also, a large room, handsomely furnished, on second floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen. This is a rare chance. Location pleasant. Terms reasonable. Apply on the premises, No. 673 Houston-st., four streets west of Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family, residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the depots, and on an omnibus route. Address B. R., Box No. 2,467 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a pleasantly-situated house in Brooklyn; convenient to the ferries, will accommodate one or two young men with partial board. Those seeking a quiet home, and not boarding-house accommodations, can address A. H. G., Box No. 169 Times Office.

BOARDING.—NO. 230 EAST TENTH STREET, between 1st and 2d avs. Single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives can be accomodated with good board, in a genteel family. References given and required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—TO LET WITH BOARD IN A FIRST-class private house, No. 250 West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., a large front room on second floor, and a small front room for single gentleman. Dinner at 6.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be furnished with pleasant rooms and board in a genteel private family, convenient to the cars. Apply at No. 2 Greene-av., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING—TRANSIENT OR PERMANENT, AT No. 27 16th-st., two doors east of Union-square. A pleasant suite of rooms on the second floor and one single room to rent. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND A single gentleman can be accommodated with board in a small family; house with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No 27 Bleecker-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen can have a desirable room with board in a private family, at No. 62 King-st.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SUITES OF ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 41 East 23d st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Dinner at six.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR A few single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife. Apply at No. 35 West [illegible]th st.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a beautiful room on second floor, with gas and Croton, furnished or unfurnished; private table, and no other boarders in the house. The location is convenient for up or down town omnibuses and pleasant in every sense. Inquire at No. 391 Henry-st., New-York.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—For two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, at No. 58 Stuyvesant st., first new house east of 2d av., at the junction of 9th st., near Broadway, with all improvements. Family very small and strictly private. Inquire as above.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A LADY IN A PRIVATE family, where instruction in English, French or music will be considered as sufficient remuneration. No objection to the country. Address A. Z., Brooklyn Post-Office.

TO RENT—A ROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR, with large pantries, hot and cold water and bath connected, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also, a very handsome parlor, in a small family, where all the comforts of a home can be had, at No. 58 East 16th-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM OR ROOM AND bedroom in a private family, to one or two single gentlemen, with partial board if required. Inquire at No. 20 Lamartine place, West 29th st.

NO. 38 LEXINGTON-AV.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms to let, with board, for single gentlemen, convenient to 3d and 4th-av. cars.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT room, furnished or unfurnished, for one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, with board, in the brown-stone house No. 31 Sands st.; airy location; 5 minutes from Fulton ferry. A good table, family small and select, and terms moderate; no children; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NEAR CLINTON-av. and Washington Park. High ground and very healthy; first class house; a few boarders only taken. Two rooms vacant for single gentlemen, or two gentlemen and their wives. Apply at the Auctioneer's, No. 62 [illegible] st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let two or three nicely-furnished rooms to gentlemen, with partial board; the house has all the modern improvements, hot and cold water baths, &c. Apply at No. 3 Elm-place, near Fulton-av.

PAINTINGS FOR SALE.—AN ORIGINAL PORtrait of Dewitt Clinton, by Ingham, has been copied by Inman for the Clinton family; also, an original La Fayette, by Morse, painted for the Corporation of the City of New-York. Both these paintings from the gallery of the late Hon. Philip Hone. Apply at No. 1[illegible] Duane-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-class City property, a beautiful country seat on the high ridge of the Passaic.

It is in excellent order; 28 acres in woodland lawn, meadow and kitchen garden.

The house contains 19 rooms, including laundry, bath room, &c., with hot and cold water.

Running under the whole building is a light and dry cellar, with a Culver furnace of the latest improvement; the outhouses, 12 in number, are large and in excellent order.

Good boating and bathing; the house is ready for immediate occupancy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.; E. H. LUDLOW, No. 13 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE situated on the declivity of Bergen Hill, 1½ miles from the Jersey City Ferry by the Bergen Point Plank Road. There is nearly an acre of ground, thickly planted with shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, grape vines, berries, flowers, &c., beautifully terraced and sloping to the lower road, upon which is a large stable and carriage house, with conveniences for a cow, poultry, &c. The house contains twelve rooms, also hot and cold water bath, marble mantels, grates, heater, range, &c. The location is unsurpassed, commanding a view of the bay and harbor of New-York and all three cities; perfectly healthy and convenient of access. There are good schools and churches in the vicinity, and any one desirous of obtaining a residence in the suburbs, should examine this property. Inquire, for further particulars, at No. 120 Water-st., or at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 2 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—Or for sale, at Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is [illegible] built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3½ acres and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. Apply to A. S. WALSH, No. 131 Pearl-st., or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNtry residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes' ride from Chambers-st. station to the house. Eight (8) trains a day each way.

A large brick house, (hollow walls,) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence; just painted and in perfect order. Has 17 rooms, with most of the conveniences of a City residence. Furnace, water closets, hot and cold water throughout. Good stable, kennery, and carriage house, with room for coachman. Seven acres in good order, and well covered with fruit and shade trees. An excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit, asparagus, &c.

Possession at once. For terms, inquire of

W. L. BABCOCK, No. 40 Murray-st., or to W. E. DUKE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—A DOUBLE COTTAGE-HOUSE, containing 11 rooms, near Astoria; splendid view of the Bay; house nearly new, filled in with brick; marble mantels, and well finished throughout; the grounds contain two acres of land, beautifully laid out; carriage drive, graveled walks, terraced lawn; a great abundance of choice fruit bearing and ornamental trees; a beautiful hedge fence in thrifty condition; fine barn, stable, carriage-house, open shed, hennery, cow-house, &c., &c., all in good repair; a very complete and genteel residence. Accessible hourly by boat or cars. Will be sold at a low valuation, on accommodating terms, or will be exchanged for desirable property in New-York City or Brooklyn. Apply to J. P. HOGARTH, No. 64 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE 1½ MILES from the Jersey City Ferry, in a delightful neighborhood on Bergen Heights, New-Jersey, (near the Rev. Dr. Taylor's church.) A commodious two-story frame house and attic, with tower and piazza in front and rear, newly and tastefully finished, stables, &c., with two acres of land, fruit and forest trees, commanding an extensive view of surrounding country, lately the residence of John J. Ackerman, deceased. The furniture, nearly new, for sale at a bargain. The above is on a stage route where conveyances pass every fifteen minutes. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of W. A. KISSAM, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2½ acres of land, well-stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Wells-av., well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately.

Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AT DARIEN, CONN., NEAR THE Depot, a beautiful country residence very desirable for a gentleman doing business in the City; location unsurpassed and very healthy, containing about 30 acres of land, a large two-story and basement house; a large new barn, carriage-house, stables, wood-house, &c.; fruit, shrubbery, &c. Will be sold at a bargain. Possession immediately. E. E. JOHNSON, No. 320 Canal-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDsome double two-story cottage, nearly new, situated on one of the most commanding sites in Orange. The grounds are tastefully laid out, well stocked with fine fruit trees of 12 years' growth, with grapes, berries and shrubbery; within three minutes' walk of the depot. Possession immediately. Address H., Box No. 24 Post-office, or No. 30 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., THE TWO-story and attic brick house, built in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements, with conservatory attached, carriage-house, and with about 4 acres of land tastefully laid out, about three-quarters of a mile from the Railroad Depot. Apply to B. T. SEALEY, No. 34 Liberty-st., or PHELPS & PALMER, No. 31 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ONE OR THREE years—a choice country seat at Scarborough, between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, five minutes from depot, in complete order, fruit abundant, large house, water hot and cold throughout; 10 acres; bordering on the Hudson River, adjoining the Rev. Dr. Creighton. Also, horses, carriages, cows, &c., &c. Inquire of GEO. McCORD, on the premises.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden is spacious, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON, 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or R. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE RESIdence in one of the most accessible and healthy villages about New-York, with an acre and a quarter of land, highly improved. Will be sold low, or exchanged on favorable terms, by CALDWELL & JAMES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD railroad securities, an elegant country residence with about four acres of ground, fruit, &c., a few miles from the City. Apply to D. SHEPHERD, Attorney-at-law, No. 37 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTtage, nearly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad depot; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 1[illegible] Chambers-st.

FORT WASHINGTON.—TO LET—NEAR THE Depot, one large furnished house, with stable; also, one house unfurnished, of ten rooms. Both have fine river views. Terms moderate. Apply to THOMAS J. STEWART, Nos. 30 and 32 Pine st.

NYACK, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—FOR SALE—10 acres of land, stocked with grape vines, berries, &c.; buildings new; 11 rooms in house, view of Hudson, 1 mile distant; 28 miles from City. Apply on premises, of JOHN D. WALDRON.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE, NEAR NEW-Rochelle depot, overlooking the Sound, containing between 5 and 6 acres. Terms moderate. Address T. COX, No. 16 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, A FURNISHED house at Tarrytown. Address P., Box No. 3,331 Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR,

No. 261 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

WATER POWER AND FARM FOR SALE—Of about 25 acres, situated on the Hackensack River, three miles from Tappan Town, and near the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. On the premises are two dwellings, barns and out-houses, grist and saw-mills, with a good run of custom, an abundance of fruit of various kinds. For further particulars apply to S. R. WILSON, No. 325 4th-st., New-York. W. H. B[illegible], Tappan Town, or J. J. COLE, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 127 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains depot. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN [illegible], No. [illegible] 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ORANGE COUNTY FARM, 100 acres, with spacious buildings, choice fruit, and spring water, in a beautiful farming district, near Goshen. Maps, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, A second floor in the neighborhood of [illegible]-st. and [illegible] av., to consist of 4 rooms, with water and gas. Terms must be moderate. Address C. B. H., Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BROOKLYN HOUSE in exchange for a handsome residence, situated at Tarrytown, N. Y. Full particulars and a photograph of the place may be found at W. L. SEYMOUR'S, No. 10 Nassau-st., Room No. 1.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF THE HIGHEST REspectability, a situation to take charge of the residence of a family who spend the Summer months in the country. Refer to Mrs. Hastings, No. 61 Amity-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

$50,000 CASH CAPITAL.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

THOMAS R. AGNEW sells

TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

cheaper than any other man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Goods delivered free.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,

Importer of Wines and Brandies, Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer, wholesale and retail,

No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 39 Murray-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND LUBIN'S extracts for flavoring the choicest and best made of imparting the natural flavor of fruits to all kinds of pastry, cakes, puddings, jellies, ice creams, &c. Sold by grocers and druggists. HALL, RUCKEL & CO., Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April [illegible], hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 2, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation, And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—JOHN KNICKERBACKER against HORATIO N. PECK and PHEBE PECK his wife, FREDERICK H. PECK and MARY PECK his wife, HAMILTON R. BRADSHAW and CAROLINE A. BRADSHAW his wife, SUSAN E. BRADFORD and CHARLES H. THOMSON.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 17th, 1859. To the defendants HORATIO N. PECK and PHEBE PECK. WEEKS & DE FOREST, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the twenty-first day of May A. D. 1859.

my23-law6wM* WEEKS & DE FOREST.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MARIA L. McCORMICK, Plaintiff, against SETH WOODWARD, MARY ANN WOODWARD, his wife, JOHN A. RUSSELL and CHARLES HEIDHOFF, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 19th day of April, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 25 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 11, 1859. ROBERT BENNER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. RALPH P. WATERBURY, of the City of Albany, insolvent individually, and as one of the late firm of Waterbury and Clark. Notice first published May 7, 1859. Creditors to appear before Hon. Albert D. Robinson County Judge of the County of Albany, and counseller-at-law, &c., on the 29th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the City of Albany. REED & KINGSLEY,

my7-law10wM Attorneys for Insolvent, Albany, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 27 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New-York April 23, 1859. PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor.

ap 25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York, on or before Oct. 23 next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.

ap25-law6mM. RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VAN SCHALKWYCK BEAUPLAND, late of Madison, Morris County, N. J., deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., at his office, No. 129 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of January, 1859.

ja8-law6mM* JULIUS S. THEBAUD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Purser U. S. Navy, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber at the office of Wm. J. Sinclair, No. 84 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.

d27-law6mM* EUPHEMIA E. SINCLAIR, Executrix.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,

EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,

Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st., and

Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Howard-st., and

Nos. 117, 119, and 121 Elm-st.,

New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices &c.

Bank-doors, safes, and window shutters.

Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.

Enameled grates and fenders.

Corrugated iron roofs.

Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish

Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen in the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson & Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.

United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland; and United States Assay Office, New-York.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.

J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.

S. B. Althause & Co.

Ingalls & Case.

Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

New-York, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,

Architectural Iron Works,

Nos. 55 to 61 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; Houston st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of Daily Times Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 480 and 482 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—Daily Times vault, Express vault, [illegible]-st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,

NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of

Sweden and Hammered Iron.

Refined and English Iron.

Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.

Oval, Half-oval and Half-round Iron.

Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.

Horse-shoe Iron, Ferg. Stitts and B N H.

Horse-nails Rods, T V F and other good brands.

Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

LOOK HERE.

LEWIS' HARDWARE STORE, No. 1[illegible] Canal-st., second block from Bowery, towards Broadway. A fine assortment of the best Carpenters' Tools, Cut Nails, House Keepers' Hardware, &c., now opening. Call and examine.

THE LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH the new Patent Ice Breakers, Bible's patent, and Rowe's patent. Buy one, take it home, and try the experiment. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., up stairs.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON—500 PACKS, ASSORTed numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

ASHCROFT'S (BOURDON) STEAM GAUGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 32 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS—FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by GEORGE W. NICHOLS, Importer, No. 1 South William-st., opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS, OF THE CHOICEST brands, for sale at retail, at CROOK & DUFF'S Times Building.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST'S—[illegible] THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

[illegible] LOTS AT YONKERS.

On THURSDAY, June [illegible],

At 12 o'clock, at the [illegible] House, Yonkers. Positive sale of [illegible] very choice and valuable lots in the beautiful and flourishing village of Yonkers, Westchester County, on the banks of the Hudson River, within a short distance of the Railroad depot and steamboat landing, situated on some of the principal streets of the village, and in the midst of rapid improvement, which, together with their proximity to the City of New-York, (being within 30 minutes' travel by railroad,) combine to make them a very desirable investment.

The village of Yonkers contains Hotels, Churches, Academies and Schools, and about 10,000 inhabitants. 75 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers, No. 28 Wall-st. Trains leave for Yonkers, at 9 and 11 o'clock, A. M.

A. J. BENNIE, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—J. J. BENNIE will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) June 6, at the private residence No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near 5th-av., sale to commence at 10½ o'clock precisely.

DRAWING ROOMS—Rosewood suites, covered in brocade and silk velvet, elegantly carved in fruit and flowers; solid rosewood étagères, mirror doors; statuary, marble top centre, side, and console tables; rosewood 7-octave piano-forte lined with satinwood, inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys, made by City maker, warranted for two years; French plate mantel and pier mirrors, embroidered lace curtains, rich cornices, Turkish and reclining chairs, lady's secretaire, rosewood bookcase, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs to match, superb oil paintings, English scenery painted by Northrop; fruit piece, by Cole; Winter scene, by Gosier; clock and panel, by Bonard; French engravings, bronzes, statuary—Venus piece, Justice, the Seasons, &c., Parian marble statuettes and Bisque and French china vases and figures.

DINING ROOM—Solid oak extension-table, sideboard, arm-chairs, butler's tray and stand, oval mirrors, eight-day clock, Brussels carpet, French china dinner set, 160 pieces; elegantly decorated tea set, 44 pieces; set of rich cut and engraved glassware; cake baskets, castors, rich cut bottles, spoons, forks, butter-knives, dinner and tea service, table cutlery of the best description, ivory balance handle knives, forks, carver, fork and steel, rich Parian butter dish, Bohemian glass wine and water bottles, preserve and fruit stands, rich cut glass salts, ruby engraved finger bowls, hall mahogany hatstand and chairs, Brussels stair carpet, silver plated rods. Bedrooms—Rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bureaus, bedsteads, mahogany commodes, towel racks, sofas, rockers, arm and other chairs, centre and card tables, corner stands, book shelves, French line engraving (Birth-day), couches, mirrors, paintings, mattresses, paillasses, blankets, sheets, counterpanes, carpets. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock in the basement. Competent persons will be in attendance to pack, ship or cart the goods. The auctioneer would call particular attention to this sale, as it is the largest and best assortment offered at auction this season.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, June 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Irving and Bank of the Commonwealth Stocks; American, Lenox, Harmony, Market, Home, Excelsior, Washington, North River, and Jersey City Fire Insurance Stocks; Preston Coal and Iron, United States Sugar Refinery, Old Forge Coal, Callaway Mining, Syracuse and Oswego Railroad, New-York Consolidated Stage, American Guano, and Brooklyn Athenæum Stocks; Lake Erie, Western and St. Louis Railroad Seven per Cents.; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Seven per Cents.; New-York and New-Haven Railroad Six per Cents.; Lee County and Town of Fort Madison (Iowa) Eight per Cent. Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale THURSDAY, June 9. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day when ever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. A large variety of Bank and Insurance Stocks; also, other securities constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

P. S.—Will remove in a few days to the spacious office No. 52 William-st., near Wall. Notice will be given of time of removal.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF THE THEWING ESTATE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on THURSDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON AV. A, N. E. cor. 18TH ST.—3 Lots, with buildings.

ON AV. A—8 parcels W. S., between 117th and 118th sts.

ON 3D AV.—11 do. bet. 119th and 120th sts., 8 corners.

ON 3D AV.—20 Lots and gores (with buildings), E. and W. S., bet. 28th and 30th sts., including 3 corners.

ON 4TH AV., N. E. cor 57TH ST. (100 feet)—5 Lots.

ON 4TH AV., N. E. cor. 81st st.—5 Lots.

ON 6TH AV.—3 Lots N. E. cor. 45th-st., and S. W. cor. 46th-st.

ON 7TH AV.—2 Lots N. W. and S. W. corners of 54th-st.

ON 9TH AV.—3 Parcels S. W. corner of 54th st.

ON 10TH AV.—4 do. between 73d and 74th sts.

ON 12TH AV.—6 Lots bet. 45th and 120th sts.

ON 31ST ST.—4 Lots W. S. 400 feet east from 10th-av.

ON 31ST ST.—4 Lots S. S. [illegible] west from 9d-av.

ON 92D AND 93D STS.—8 Lots bet. 4th and 5th avs.

ON 14TH ST.—4 Lots N. S. 100 feet east 8th-av.

Maps containing full particulars at No. 7 Pine-st. By order of WM. P. LEE, Referee.

THEBASSON & BRYAN, Att'ys.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AT SPUYTEN DUYVEL, NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD STATION.—SIMEON DRAPER will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, TUESDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock noon, 16 valuable building sites, from ¾ to 1 acre in size, or the whole in one or two parcels of 8 [illegible] 16 and 8 [illegible] 100 acres each, as purchasers may elect, situated at Spuyten Duyvel, and only 12 miles from the City Hall. The property is within ¼ of a mile of the Hudson River Railroad station at Spuyten Duyvel, and 5 minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. For the convenience of persons visiting the property prior to the sale, a boy will be in attendance on the arrival of each train from the City by Street visitors. The cars leave Chambers-st. at 7½ and 10 o'clock A. M. and 1½, 3½ and 4 o'clock P. M. For particulars and terms of sale apply to the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION on TUESDAY, June 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., large and closing sale of elegant papier mache goods, being the balance of an extensive invoice of these costly goods, the manufacture of Jennings, Betridge & Co., of Birmingham, just received from ship, consisting of superb centre and chess tables, ladies' and gents' writing desks, ladies' work boxes and dressing cases, jewel cases, card boxes, chequer boards, albums, also, an elegant assortment of costly trays, japanned papier mache; also, a very valuable invoice of superb meerschaum pipes, bowls, tubes, &c. The above will be sold without reserve, as the Agent leaves for Europe in the next packet, and a deposit will be required from all parties unknown to the auctioneers.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a stock of elegant Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, embracing rosewood and mahogany parlor suites in brocade, brocatel, reps, plush and hair-cloth, rosewood marble-top étagères, rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcases carved and plain rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, rosewood and mahogany sofas, arm and parlor chairs, marble-top centre, sofa and pier tables, oak and enameled marble-top chamber suites, French plate pier and mantel glasses, hair mattresses, paillasses, velvet rugs, silver plated ware, &c., &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—SEVENTH AVENUE AND 57TH-ST.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, June 6, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET—1 lot south side, 325 feet West 6th-st., 25x100 feet.

ON SEVENTH AVENUE—Northwest corner 57th-st.—1 small gore, 3x23 and 23.1.

ON SEVENTH AVENUE—1 large gore, west side, 72 feet 3 inches south from 58th-st., 28.8 and 13.6x100 and 101 feet.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON MONDAY, AT 9 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., a large and valuable assortment of household furniture, &c., to pay advances and close consignments. Sofas, rocking-chairs, centre-tables, dining and tea tables, pier and mantel mirrors, paintings, lace and other curtains, pianos; elegant Wilton velvet, tapestry, three-ply and other carpets; oil cloths, &c.; together with a variety of useful articles, which will be sold, rain or shine.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

40 VALUABLE LOTS IN NINTH WARD BROOKLYN—On Hickory and Quincy sts., and on Lewis, Green, Gates and Stuyvesant avs. JAMES COLE & SON will sell on MONDAY, June 6, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The above-described property, which is located in a desirable part of Brooklyn, and within a short distance of the Broadway Railroad, and adjacent to the contemplated Railroad on Gates av. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers.

J. & S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND earthenware.—A large and general assortment of choice goods, by J. & S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, June 7, 10 o'clock, at No. 201 Pearl-st.; a fine sale worthy the notice of City and country retailers. Well packed for shipping.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO THOSE SEEKING INVESTMENT.—Rights in the State of New-York and various Western States for "DANIELS' PATENT GRANULAR FUEL." This fuel is used in nearly all New-England, and gives a saving of 40 per cent. over split pine or other coal, and is the cheapest summer fuel known. No business in the country is paying better, or is a safer measure. References of the very highest standing given as to the value as an investment. Apply to GEO. F. SHELDON, Esq., No. 116 Wall-st., New-York.

$5,000—PARTNER WANTED, WITH this amount in cash, in a successful [illegible] medicine business, which has been thoroughly established several years in this country and Europe. Want of capital is not the reason for taking a partner. That this is the best chance for investment ever offered will be shown upon investigation. Address C. P. R., Box No. 117 Times Office.

$20,000—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. M. D., Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

$600 TO $800.—A PARTNER OR CLERK wanted, with a view to taking an equal interest, with this amount, in a first class grocery, well established and doing a good business. For particulars, call or address McINTIRE'S Express and Post, No. 173 Broadway, entrance on Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXtures of a first-class grocery, together with horse and wagon, in a good locality; full stock of groceries and doing a good business. Lease four years to run. Terms reasonable. Inquire at No. 5[illegible] 6th av.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A DAILY AND weekly newspaper in New-England, with excellent advertising, &c., good job-office attached; it will be sold cheap. For further particulars address NEWSPAPER, Boston, Mass.

$15,000—WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURing business in this City, for three years, 20 per ct. per annum guaranteed. Address ENTERPRISE, Box No. 1,849 New-York Post-office.

A FREE MISSIONARY LECTURE ON John Williams, the Martyr of Erromanga, at Bethune-st. Church, near Varick, THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 6, at 8 P. M., by the Rev. James A. Lyman.

MEDICAL.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS,

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS,

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS,

AN UNFAILING REMEDY

AN UNFAILING REMEDY

AN UNFAILING REMEDY

FOR

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,

ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,

ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,

ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,

DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,

DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,

DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,

WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,

WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,

WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,

JAUNDICE,

JAUNDICE,

JAUNDICE,

SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,

SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,

SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,

NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,

NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,

FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,

FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,

FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,

AND

ALL KINDRED DISEASES,

ALL KINDRED DISEASES,

ALL KINDRED DISEASES.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS

are prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and are for sale by Agents, Druggists and Dealers, both in city and country.

Everywhere.

Everywhere.

Everywhere.

SELF-INFLICTED DISEASES ARE ERADicated from the system by the use of TRESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Full particulars will be found in the book entitled "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Price 25 cents. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 1[illegible] Bleecker-st., New-York. Sent free of postage to any part of the Union. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,

No. 115 Franklin st., New-York.

[illegible]

No. [illegible] Fulton st., Brooklyn.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.—Although safe and reliable at all seasons of the year, and all conditions of health, yet in the Spring months this purely vegetable remedy is particularly beneficial to expel morbid humors and prevent the disfigurement of pustules, pimples, and other eruptions upon the skin.

A few bottles will generally dispense all unwholesome tendency, while it improves the appetite and invigorates the constitution. Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 1[illegible] William-st., New-York.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—THIS PREPARATION OF IRON differs from all others, being a protected solution of the Protoxide, a combination never before obtained in a permanent form. It is widely known in Boston and New-England, where it is prescribed by the most prominent physicians, and is extensively used there by the most intelligent and respectable citizens. For Debility from any cause, Dyspepsia, and the numerous diseases arising from a deteriorated state of the blood, it has been found extremely efficacious. Pamphlets giving a full description of the remedy, and the remarkable cures it has effected, may be obtained of the agents.

We subjoin an article from the Boston Daily Advertiser, of June, 1856:

"PERUVIAN SYRUP.—We had pleasure in calling attention to this medicine, after carefully weighing the evidence of its beneficial qualities. The value of iron in the system is well known; but it has heretofore been deemed impossible to obtain its protoxide in solution in such a manner as to be of permanent value. We have now, however, the testimony of Dr. Hayes, the State Assayer, that a method of combination has been discovered which obviates this difficulty, and that this preparation of the protoxide of iron may replace all the existing combinations of the Materia Medica. It has already received the approbation of several physicians of high standing, while the proprietors have certificates from respectable private citizens who have experienced its virtues. We believe that it is very efficacious for the cure of a variety of diseases to which the human race is prone."

For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., No. 100 Fulton-st.; F. C. WELLS, No. 115 Franklin st.; [illegible] MAN & CO., and BARNES & PARK, New-York.

N. L. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,

No. 5 Water st., Boston.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL consultations. Dr. E. CORBETT, No. [illegible] Duane-st., adopts this method of informing citizens and strangers, that he has for the last 20 years confined his practice solely to the cure of syphilis, gonorrhœa, and other diseases of a private character. Although it is considered by a portion of the medical profession as a species of quackery to confine the practice to any one branch, yet still the great advantage the unfortunate victims of so fearful a malady derive from a peculiarly educated physician devoting his attention to this particular branch of the profession must be apparent.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. C., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, ulcers in the nose and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

Stricture.—Dr. C. has discovered a new remedy by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from 2 to 8 weeks. Constitutional debility, brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured.

Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College, and the College of Surgeons, London, and the only graduate of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. N. B.—See his diplomas in his office, with the signatures of the Professors appended thereto. A cure guaranteed or no charge.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 50th edition. Over 400 pages, (just out,) with one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks (advertising); their receipts and specifics; the authors' successful Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, four blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, Gazette Des Bains, Sunday Dispatch, Boston Herald, National Democrat, Day Book, Police Gazette, Scientific American, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Herald, New-Brunswick Times, &c.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are inoculated by a cure by not calling at DR. HUNTER at Ars. The Venereal Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expurgating every trace of the virus from the system.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 450 Broome-st., second block West of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of Private Diseases in all their different forms; and treats also in full of Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—Medical Journal. Sold by the author, as above. Also, by

CHAS. MILLER, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine, is the only one containing 85 per cent. of oil. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. No imitation contains as much oil as mine, though some are boldly advertised as containing as much as 90 per cent.

Also, American and Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in the liquid state. E. QUERU, No. 135 14th-av., New-York. Also, for sale at DELLUC & CO.'S, [illegible] GREEN'S [illegible] and all respectable Druggists.

PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,

Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-st.

DR. HOBAND'S ANTIDOTE—A CERTAIN remedy for secret diseases, strictures, and diseases of the organs of generation. This valuable remedy removes the virus effectually, and permanently eradicates the disease from the system, effecting a radical cure in a few days. The Antidote is also a perfect preventive, if taken whenever danger is apprehended. No change of diet or interruption of business is necessary. It is perfectly palatable, and does not injure the breath, or constitution. Price $1 per bottle. BARNES & PARK, No. [illegible] Park-row, General Agents. Sold at the drug stores, No. 11 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.; corner Hudson and Spring sts.; Bowery and Hester-st.; CALLENDER & CO., 51 East Washington-sq., Philadelphia.

DR. WARD, NO. 4[illegible] BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cures of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. Ward, you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and all the medicines needed for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills never fail of effect intended. Try them all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 4[illegible] Broadway, near Broome-st. Perfectly private, arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., may be consulted on all diseases requiring secrecy. Twenty-five years of extensive practice in the above specialty enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. N. B.—Those who have been ruined by quack advertisements can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment. No charge made unless cured.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, FIRST ASSISTant to the great Dr. Ricord of that city, induced by the success of his treatment in a certain class of diseases and weaknesses, for the cure of which the French mode of practice is so celebrated, can be consulted in America for a few months longer at No. 533 Broadway, daily, from 11 to 1 and 7 to 8 P. M. Recent cases cured in 24 hours.

$500 REWARD—GROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain, the most speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House, No. 237 Broadway; and No. 100 Fulton st., cor. William.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise," Offices corner Houston and Crosby, (122 Crosby.) Hours, 12½ to 2, and 6 to 8 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

$500 REWARD.—THE ASSOCIATION OF Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting will pay to the person who shall furnish information which shall lead to the conviction and sentence of the parties hereinafter mentioned, the following sums, to wit: A reward of five hundred dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for engraving a plate or plates for counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars of the Brighton Market Bank of Brighton, Massachusetts. Also a reward of fifty dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for uttering or passing counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars of the Brighton Market Bank of Brighton, Massachusetts; said sums to be paid upon the presentation of the certificate of the Judge or the prosecuting officer of the Court where such conviction shall be had. Per order of Executive Committee.

Boston, June 1, 1859. [illegible], Sec'y.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st.
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

[illegible], NO. 75 BEAVER-STREET, Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
SCOTLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c. &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CONSTRUCTION AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division,) New-York, May 30, 1859.

SIR: The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, [illegible], in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one half of the three Coupons on the First, Second and Construction Bonds, to deliver to the Second Mortgage Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, [illegible] Trust Certificates, for ten per cent. of the amount, will be at [illegible] the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. [illegible]

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

LOAN FOR $250,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.—The Comptroller, by virtue of [illegible] Laws of 1859, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the [illegible] day of [illegible], at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, [illegible] certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, [illegible] five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal [illegible]. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a [illegible] if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. [illegible] All proposals to be sealed and indorsed "Loan to the Comptroller to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 20th day of [illegible] to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to [illegible], will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of [illegible], and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same quarterly at the Manhattan Company in New-York.—Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, May [illegible], 1859. S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

TO DEPOSITORS IN THE KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—The United States Trust Company of New-York, Receivers of the Knickerbocker [illegible], having converted all the remaining assets of said institution into cash, hereby gives notice that a third and final Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent. on ascertained claims against said Savings Institution, will be paid by the receiver, No. 45 Wall-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. All depositors who have proved their claims since the last dividend was declared, will be entitled to receive the amount of previous dividends at the same time.—Dated April [illegible], 1859. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President. John A. Stewart, Secretary.

[illegible] Auctioneer and Broker—37 William-st.

OFFERS FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE investment securities, in lots to suit purchasers:

City Insurance Co.
Continental Insurance Co.
[illegible] Insurance Co.
Columbian Marine Ins. Co.
[illegible] Ins. Co.
[illegible] Insurance Co.
Metropolitan Insurance Co.
[illegible] Insurance Co.
N. Y. Fire & Mar. Ins. Co.
Merchants' Insurance Co.
Lafayette Insurance Co.
[illegible] Insurance Co.
Harmony Insurance Co.
Exchange Insurance Co.
[illegible] Insurance Co.
Hope Insurance Co.
[illegible] Insurance Co.
Relief Insurance Co.

Besides many others, as per private sale catalogue.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Board of Brokers at the usual commission. Auction sales on TUESDAY.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Brooklyn, E. D., May 31, 1859.—The annual election for seven Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of this Company, (4th-st. corner of [illegible],) on MONDAY, June 6. The Polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and closed at 3 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 28th inst. until after the election. By order, C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

JOHN E. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. [illegible] WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK. CURRENT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES. Buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all [illegible], making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Loew, Hamlen & Co., No. 52 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of Illinois.
June 3, 1859.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the village of Hawley, Wayne County, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June inst., from 9 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 11th June, both inclusive. E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

Aetna Fire Insurance Company, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York, May 24, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June next. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer Books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the Election. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

Bank of the Commonwealth, New-York, May 21, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY. Office in 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for Inspectors for the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 6, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election. JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

Broadway Bank, May 26, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the [illegible] Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of [illegible] per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after [illegible], June 6, 1859. [illegible] A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

New-York County Bank, May 31, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on the [illegible], between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. A. [illegible], Cashier.

People's Bank, New-York, May 26, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, June 14 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. S. W. [illegible], Cashier.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 60 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool, [illegible] for sale.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

$24,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. Apply to CALDWELL & JAMES, No. [illegible] Broadway.

$20,000 MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and Mortgage, in sums to suit. Apply to [illegible] J. F. WILLIAMS, No. [illegible].

FINANCIAL.

E. F. WHITEHOUSE,
STOCK, NOTE AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
NO. 31 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
REFERENCES:
Metropolitan Bank.
Park Bank.
[illegible] Bank.
James H. Parsons, Esq.
Benjamin Loder, Esq.
William G. Hunt, Esq.
Edward [illegible], Esq.
Amos R. Eno, Esq.

INSURANCE.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. [illegible] BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:
Assets Jan. 31, 1859, per Report .... $[illegible]
Less paid for taxes for 1858 and 1859 .... [illegible]
Total .... $[illegible]

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.
For Premiums .... $[illegible]
For Interest .... [illegible]
Total .... $[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.
Paid for claims by death and additions .... $[illegible]
Paid for Surrendered Policies .... [illegible]
Paid for Annuities .... [illegible]
Paid for Commissions .... [illegible]
Paid for Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising, Postage, Law Expenses, Salaries, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c. .... [illegible]
Cash Assets May 1, 1859 .... $[illegible]
Which are invested as follows:
Cash on hand and in Bank .... $[illegible]
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages .... [illegible]
Amount due from Agents .... [illegible]
Amount as above .... $[illegible]
Add Interest accrued and not due .... [illegible]
Deferred premiums, (estimate) .... [illegible]
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission) .... [illegible]
Total .... $[illegible]
Claims unpaid, $[illegible]
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859 .... [illegible]
Issued during the quarter .... [illegible]
Total .... [illegible]
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead 171
Policies in force May 1, 1859 .... [illegible]
Of which [illegible] are for the whole life.
Of which [illegible] are Endowment Policies.
Of which [illegible] Term Policies.
Net increase for the quarter in Policies .... [illegible]
Viz.: In Life Policies .... [illegible]
Endowment Policies .... [illegible]
Decrease in Term Policies .... [illegible]
Average amount of Insurance for each policy of increase .... $[illegible]

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
WM. MOORE,
JOSEPH BLUNT,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,
JOHN H. SWIFT,
WM. J. BUNKER,
WM. BETTS,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,
JOHN WADSWORTH,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
JOHN M. STUART,
GEORGE S. CLARK,
SAMUEL E. SPROULS,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
W. SMITH BROWN,
RICHARD PATRICK,
WM. H. POPHAM,
LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
EZRA WHEELER,
[illegible] H. NORTON,
HAMLIN BLAKE,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
DAVID HOADLEY,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
WM. V. BRADY,
W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE S. COE,
WM. K. STRONG,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York.
OFFICE—NO. 65 WALL-ST.
Capital .... $[illegible]
Claims paid .... over [illegible]
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York 100,000
ESTABLISHED 1820.
BOARD OF REFERENCE IN NEW-YORK.
Hon. Judge Campbell,
Henry Grinnell, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq.,
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,
Stephen Whitney, Esq.,
J. Phillips Phoenix, Esq.,
James Gallatin, Esq.,
Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-Consul,
Hon. Erastus Corning.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.
California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.
MANAGER.
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen on redistricting the Election Districts of the City, will hold a final meeting, in Room No. 8 City Hall, on Monday, June 6, at 10 o'clock A. M. All parties interested are hereby notified to be present.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
BENJ. F. RHODES,
GEO. P. BICKFORD,
HAMLIN BABCOCK,
} Special Committee Common Council.
T. S. [illegible], Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, 6th instant, in room No. 8 City Hall. All persons having business before said committee are requested to attend punctually.

JOHN J. BRADLEY,
THOMAS W. ADAMS,
JAMES OWEN,
} Committee on Finance.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB—Meets at the new Repository, in Cooper Building, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY, June 6, at noon. Subjects—*Fences, and Noxious Weeds and Insects.* Members will bring some of their most choice strawberries. Ladies and strangers specially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its monthly meeting at No. 3 Clinton Hall, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Seeds from the Patent Office will be distributed. JOHN GROSHON, President.
Geo. H. [illegible], Recording Secretary.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
WOOD & HUGHES,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER WARE,— TEA SETS,
URNS, SPOONS,
PITCHERS, FORKS,
GOBLETS, KNIVES,
CUPS, ETC., ETC.
No. 104 FULTON STREET,
New-York.

W. & H. beg to inform their friends and customers that they have fitted up spacious Show rooms at No. 104 Fulton-st., opposite the

OLD NORTH DUTCH CHURCH,

where they will keep constantly on hand a large and handsome assortment of Standard Silver Ware of the latest patterns and designs, manufactured by themselves on the premises.

WOOD & HUGHES,
No. 104 Fulton-st.

THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed their Offices to
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $150,000 and a surplus of nearly $40,000, they continue their business as heretofore, on terms which compare favorably with those of other reliable institutions.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—DENIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depot removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 63 Murray-st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

FIREWORKS.

EXCLUSIVE DEPOTS
OF
EDGES' FIREWORKS.

Messrs. J. G. & I. Edge having suffered during previous years from the acts of unprincipled parties who have sold inferior goods as EDGES' manufacture, thereby endangering the safety, and, perhaps, life of purchasers, besides injuring the reputation of the Messrs. EDGE, have placed the undermentioned as the only depots for wholesaling. At these places, and at no others in New-York, can our genuine goods be obtained by the quantity, and any representations contrary to this are false.

Dealers will therefore be on their guard, and, if in want of our goods, purchase only of

MERWIN & [illegible],
No. 251 Broadway, 2d door below Chambers-st.
R. D. ROBBINS,
No. 173 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.
A. WOODHAM, No. [illegible] Broadway.

Our assortment for this year embraces all the standard articles of years previous, besides many new and unique pieces never before offered.

Exhibitions for public or private display got up at short notice, and at uniform prices of sale work; the assortment is larger and better than ever before.

JOS. G. & I. EDGE,
Laboratory, North Point, Jersey City.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 136 Front-st.—Fire crackers, Joss-sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also Committees for City and Country Displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. H. [illegible], No. 136 Front-st.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.—Depot No. 47 Maiden-lane, between Nassau and William-sts., formerly No. [illegible] John-st. Dealers and committees for public or private exhibitions supplied on the most liberal terms. [illegible], TITUS & Co., general agents.

FIREWORKS—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of [illegible] FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by [illegible], LOCKWOOD & CO., No. [illegible] Washington-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—a full assortment of the best quality [illegible]. [illegible], No. [illegible] John-st.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, June 11, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

H. G. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
Will attend to the shipping of light and heavy freight to all parts of Europe at the lowest rates that can be obtained by steam or sail. Samples and packages of all kinds forwarded by every steamer leaving for Europe, and prompt delivery guaranteed.
Goods shipped to the care of our house in Liverpool or Havre will receive prompt attention.
LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool.
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, enclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $60.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 9.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
RATES REDUCED TO 37½ CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT.
The superior medium Clipper ship
ABBY,
WILSON, Master,
is now loading at Pier No. 9 East River, and having a large portion of her cargo on board, will have prompt dispatch. The ABBY was built in 1856, is owned by Messrs. Wakeman, Dimon & Co., of this City, is a very fast sailer, having made 300 miles a day for fifteen successive days on her last voyage; is thoroughly ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates.
For balance of freight, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 44 Pine-st., corner William.
Agent at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHOENIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
making, with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for
THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
Send or call for circular. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line, leaving each port every Wednesday and Saturday.
Cabin passage .... $15 | Deck .... $[illegible]
The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. Berry, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 8, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Memphis, Tenn.	$33 50
To Mobile	35 00	To Augusta, Ga.	[illegible]
To Montgomery, Ala.	28 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	[illegible]
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Columbia, S. C.	[illegible]
To Charlotte, N. C.	[illegible]	To Jacksonville, Fla.	[illegible]
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Palatka, Fla.	[illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The JAS. ADGER, R. Adams, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, June 11.

FOR THE SOUTH.
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. Thos. Lyon, will leave on WEDNESDAY, June 8, at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $25; Albany, Ga., $25; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $28; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP "ASIA" FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. Lott, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 8th inst.
A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the Asia, from 10 to 11:30 A. M., to convey passengers and luggage only on board.
In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers, and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf as they cannot be taken on board.
The Africa will sail 22d June.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 11, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $28; Albany, Ga., $25; Atlanta, $25; Columbus, $28; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, July 27, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Captain Skinner, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, Stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

U. S. PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE DURING the war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, &c., procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Steamer GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. [illegible] North River, every
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
at 5 P. M.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin .... $3 | Deck .... $[illegible]
No charge for berths.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or at No. [illegible] Coenties-slip. [illegible], Agent.

FOR ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—The new and elegant steamer MATTANO will leave Astoria and Ravenswood at 6, 7:30, 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. Leave Fulton Market-slip 7:15, 8, 10 A. M., 1, 2:45, 4:45, 5:30 P. M. Fare 10 cents. Landing at Hunter's Point each way. N. B.—The above steamer can be chartered for evening excursions, at reasonable rates. Apply on board, at Fulton Market-slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS' FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING-SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Christopher) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. No freight received after 3½ o'clock, and none taken on Saturdays.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, LANDING AT ORIENT and Greenport each way. The steamer CATALINA will leave from Oliver-st., pier No. 23, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoons, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA from foot of Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

THE FINE NEW STEAMBOAT NAUSHON may be chartered for excursions, with or without barges, by applying on board the boat, foot of Morton-st., or to [illegible], No. [illegible] West-st., corner [illegible].

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS [illegible], CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to [illegible] MARTIN, Agent, [illegible].

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
[illegible] A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
[illegible] A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
[illegible] A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
[illegible] P. M.—White Plains.
[illegible] P. M.—Dover Plains.
[illegible] P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5:30 A. M.—From White Plains.
[illegible] A. M.—From Dover Plains.
[illegible] A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
[illegible] A. M.—From White Plains.
[illegible] A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
[illegible] A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
[illegible] P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
[illegible] P. M.—From White Plains.
[illegible] P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
[illegible] P. M.—From White Plains.
W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
8:15 A. M.	[illegible] A. M.
[illegible] P. M.	10 A. M.
[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] P. M.
[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] P. M.
[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] P. M.

Connecting with steamer *[illegible]*, Capt. H. W. [illegible], leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:15, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.
Fare from New-York to Calvary Cemetery 10
Fare from New-York to Winfield 15
Fare from New-York to Newtown and West Flushing 20
Fare from New-York to Flushing 25
OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

FREIGHT AND TRAVEL.—BALTIMORE, NEW-YORK AND THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and its fully developed connecting lines, offers a most desirable and direct route between New-York and all the cities and towns in the great West and Southwest. Freight promptly conveyed, in largest quantities and at lowest rates, and passengers—first-class and emigrant—ticketed through, with their baggage, with best speed and comfort.

This is the only line by which travelers between New-York and the West can visit Washington City. Round trip tickets from Baltimore to Washington have been provided especially for travelers between the Eastern cities and the great West, at the largely reduced rate of but two dollars, for which sum, added to the current price of Western tickets, travelers may visit Washington on their way.

Entirely new and superior sleeping cars have been introduced on this road.

New-York Office, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.
[illegible], Agent B. & O. Route.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing May [illegible], 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and [illegible] A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 7:15 P. M. for Jamaica.

SPORTING.

THE UNION ASSOCIATION RACES.
ECLIPSE COURSE.
SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, June 7, 1859.
GREAT FOUR MILE DAY.
To commence at 3 o'clock.
A $2,000 purse, with an inside stake of $200 each. Five entries—four to start, viz.: *Tar River, Slasher, English,* and *Bill Dearing,* the winner of the $500 purse on the 3d inst. The above race, with the selling stakes, will be run on TUESDAY next, the 7th inst.
Should the weather prove unfavorable, a postponement will be known by the ABSENCE OF FLAGS from the New-York, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas Hotels and Astor House.
THURSDAY, June 9, a purse of $1,000, three mile heats, will be run for, besides a colt stake and the Boston handicap.
C. DICKINSON, Secretary.

$1,200 PURSE.
FASHION COURSE.—TROTTING.—For the above purse, to be trotted for, in harness, mile heats, best three in five, there are four entries, as follows: D. Tallman's b. s. *Geo. M. Patchen*; D. Pfifer's *Brown Dick*; J. Irving's *Lady Woodruff*; and C. Carl's *Miller's Damsel.* $1,000 if three start; $200 in addition to go the second best, if four start. To take place on
THURSDAY, June 9.
Due notice will be given in the daily papers of the time of starting of the boat and cars. Club 3 and always reserved for ladies.
D. G. GRINNELL,
Treasurer Fashion Association.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—MONDAY, June 6. Match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, to harness. Dan. Pfifer names bl. m. *Ridgewood Maid,* formerly *Lady Culvey*; Dan. Mace names b. g. *Hard Road.* SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

MR. PAUL MORPHY WILL PLAY TO-DAY, at 1 o'clock, in public, at the Morphy Chess and Billiard Rooms, corner of 4th-st. and Broadway, the second game of his match with Mr. Thompson.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM PLEASURE YACHT NORMA, eight tons, nicely fitted up, and in good order. She is a good sea boat; will carry fifteen to twenty persons. Apply to D. SHEPHERD, No. 37 Pine-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT LOST OR DESTROYED.—Whereas, the Brooklyn Bank of Brooklyn, New-York, issued a certificate of deposit for $[illegible], dated New-York, Nov. 24, 1858, payable to PEARCY MEADS, or order; and, whereas, said certificate is either lost or destroyed, now therefore notice is hereby given to any person holding said certificate, (if any there be,) to present it for payment to said Brooklyn Bank, without delay, or be forever precluded from collecting the same. And all persons are hereby notified and cautioned not to negotiate or receive said certificate, as the payment thereof has been stopped.
New-York, May 21, 1859. PEARCY MEADS.

$100 REWARD—TRUNK LOST.—LOST OR stolen, on Tuesday evening, May 31st, between the depot of the New-Jersey Railroad and the New-York Hotel, a lady's traveling trunk, of large size, painted black, with the letter "T." on the end. The check for the above trunk was delivered to Van Rensselaer's Baggage Express Agent. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the trunk at the New-York Hotel. HIRAM CRANSTON.

THE PERSON WHO TOOK TWO BANK-books containing money, promissory notes and papers of various kinds from an office in [illegible] on Saturday, June 4, will confer a great favor to the owner by returning the books and all the papers, and leaving them in a safe and conspicuous place in the vicinity of the office from which they were taken, so that they can easily be found.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, figure, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. [illegible] Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

PATENT
EXTENSION TABLES.
(New improvement.)
WILLIAM HEERDT'S
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. [illegible] Wooster-st., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.—No. [illegible] Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, maple, and ornamented in gold, fruit, flowers and figures, at prices from $25 and upwards. Houses in City or country are not considered furnished without one of these exquisitely beautiful suites. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, plain and ornamented, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any manufactured in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. For sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., [illegible] Broadway, 4 doors below Bond-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS—[illegible]. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. [illegible] Centre-st., corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. [illegible], between 9th and 10th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LA TRAVIATA.
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY, JUNE 6.
Second night of the celebrated lyric tragedienne,
Signora ADALAIDE CORTESI.
Only night of
LA TRAVIATA.
Signora CORTESI in her celebrated character of Violetta, in which rôle she has been pronounced by the musical critics beyond any rival.
BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, M. BARILI, in their original roles.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Scale of the prices of admission:
Boxes, Dress Circle and Parquet .... One Dollar
(Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.)
Family Circle .... 50 cents | Gallery .... 25 cents
Conductor .... Max Maretzek.
WEDNESDAY—Third night of Signora CORTESI.
SATURDAY NEXT, June 11, at 1 o'clock,
THE LAST OPERA MATINEE OF THE SEASON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Madame PAULINE COLSON.
Mr. STRAKOSCH has the honor of announcing that
Madame PAULINE COLSON,
The celebrated cantatrice, will make her first appearance at the Academy of Music,
On THURSDAY, June 9,
As Alice, in Meyerbeer's celebrated opera of ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO, with a cast never surpassed in this country.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE PEOPLE WILL IT.
The public voice insists upon
ANOTHER WEEK OF CORDELIA HOWARD,
and her talented parents
Mr. and Mrs. G. C. HOWARD.
The popular enthusiasm will not listen to
THEIR IMMEDIATE DEPARTURE WEST.
To exhibit a proper respect for this very
ECSTACY OF GENERAL ADMIRATION,
the Management has persuaded these fascinating artistes to temporarily abandon their other engagements and perform
EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING
FOR SIX DAYS MORE,
When they will be compelled, without fail, to
BID A FINAL ADIEU TO NEW-YORK.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock,
and MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,
The deeply-interesting drama, in 3 acts, called
IDA MAY;
Or, The Kidnapped Child.
IDA MAY .... LITTLE CORDELIA
AUNT VENUS .... Mrs. G. C. HOWARD.
ERNEST MAY .... Mr. G. C. HOWARD.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING
Will be produced, in elegant style, for the
BENEFIT OF LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD,
and for the first time here, the beautiful drama, in 3 acts, from Mrs. Stowe's great work,
DRED;
Or, The Dismal Swamp.
TOM TIT, with the original songs ... LITTLE CORDELIA.
The Aquaria, Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c., &c., all here yet.
Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents; Parquette seats, 10 cents additional.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER.
MONDAY, June 6.
FIRST APPEARANCE
of the
CELEBRATED SISTERS
ADELAIDE and JOEY
GOUGENHEIM,
Since their recent
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESSES
in
CALIFORNIA and AUSTRALIA,
On which occasion they will appear in
THEIR FAVORITE CHARACTERS
FRANCES STEWART
and
NELL GWYNNE,
In the brilliant five-act Comedy, by Tom Taylor, author of "Our American Cousin," and Charles Reade, entitled
COURT AND STAGE,
as previously enacted by them with the
MOST DISTINGUISHED SUCCESS,
during the course of their professional tour, for more than
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY NIGHTS,
and which has invariably been received by overflowing audiences, wherever presented, with
UNBOUNDED APPROBATION
and
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.
Sole Lessee and Manager .... Mr. F. B. CONWAY.
SUMMER SEASON.
Mr. F. B. CONWAY has the honor to inform the Visitors and Public of New-York generally, that the above superb Theatre, now closed for extensive alterations, particulars of which will be duly announced, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, June 8, 1859, with the most powerfully organized combination ever offered to the Public—among the most prominent of whom will be found the following established favorites:
Messrs. W. R. BLAKE, F. B. CONWAY,
JOHN BROUGHAM, C. W. WALCOT,
JOHN DYOTT, GEO. HOLLAND,
BARTON HILL, S. B. DUFFIELD,
D. WHITING, W. REYNOLDS,
S. BAKER, H. HOWARD,
&c., &c. &c., &c.
Mesdames F. B. CONWAY, W. H. SMITH,
ADA CLIFTON, SARAH STEVENS,
VIOLA CROCKER, H. HOWARD,
&c., &c. &c., &c.
Chief d'Orchestre .... Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER.
Acting Manager .... S. B. DUFFIELD.
Treasurer .... A. T. WHITING.
Prices will remain at the present popular standard.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.
BENEFIT OF
MR. LESTER WALLACK,
and
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
TO-NIGHT, (Monday,) June 6,
On which occasion
Mr. WALLACK
will have the honor of addressing the audience, as usual,
AT THE CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
Mr. Lester Wallack begs to announce, by kind permission of Mr. Brougham, his brilliant comedy of
ROMANCE AND REALITY,
will be produced with new and appropriate Scenery, Properties, &c., &c.
To conclude with, first time in three years, the favorite and well known farce entitled
HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS,
in which, as well as the comedy,
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS OF THIS THEATRE
WILL APPEAR.
EXTRA NIGHT—TUESDAY, June 7,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. THEODORE MOSS,
Treasurer.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.
MARDI, 7 Juin, 1859.
REPRESENTATION AU BENEFICE DE
MLLE. [illegible] DAIRE.
M. PAUL LABA, MLLE. LAURENCE CHEVALIER,
MLLE. EUGENIE SEN.
Première représentation de
LA VIE DE BOHEME.
Drame Vaudeville en cinq actes, par M. Henry Murger.
Rodolphe .... M. Paul Laba | Mimi .... Mlle. L. Chevalier
Musette .... Mlle. Eugénie Sen
Pour plus details voir les programmes.

NATIONAL THEATER.
Lessee ... Thomas C. [illegible] | Stage Manager ... G. L. [illegible]
THIS EVENING, June 6,
To commence with the Play of
DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
After which,
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
To conclude with
THE NEW-YORK FIREMAN.
Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at quarter before 8.

BOWERY THEATER.
Lessees .... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 6 and 7,
The New Drama entitled
THE [illegible] COASTER.
All the company in the cast.
To conclude with the exciting Drama
SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—MONDAY EVENING, June 6. Farewell performances of LUCY ESCOTT. Engagement for five nights only with the powerful contralto, Miss HEYWOOD, who will appear as the Gipsy Queen, a character in which she has been universally pronounced unrivaled, in the grand opera, in three acts, entitled
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Thaddeus, a proscribed Pole .... Mr. Miranda.
Arline, the Bohemian Girl .... Lucy Escott.

LATE
GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE,
No. 444 Broadway.
E. M. HOOLEY .... Proprietor.
C. [illegible] .... Musical Director.
CROWDED NIGHTLY WITH THE
ELITE AND FASHION, TO WITNESS THE
MATCHLESS PERFORMANCES
OF THE WORLD RENOWNED
HOOLEY'S
(late George Christy's)
MINSTRELS.
N. B.—This Model Troupe is composed of the best Instrumentalists, Vocalists and Terpsichorean performers in the profession, forming a galaxy of talent hitherto unequaled, who will appear EVERY EVENING in the best Ethiopian Entertainment ever offered to the citizens of New-York.
First week of the very laughable acts called
ROBBING THE MAIL,
[illegible] ADVENTURES,
BURLESQUE MONSTER CONCERTS, &c., &c.
With an entirely new programme of Songs, Solos, Choruses, Dances, &c. For particulars, see small bills.
Admission .... 25 cents.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
APPLAUDED TO THE ECHO!
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
in Old Virginny style.
To conclude with (2d week) a New Comic Pantomime, entitled
SCAMPINI.
With new scenery, dresses, decorations, properties, &c.
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock, the curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 12 cents.
NOTICE.—ON SATURDAY NEXT, a GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

ON EXHIBITION,
A charming Portrait in pastel of
H. M. THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.
A superb original drawing by
ROSA BONHEUR;
and a collection of choice pictures of the French school by
TRYON, LA FANT DE METZ,
DIAZ, GUILLEMIN,
DE DREUX, HEILBUTH,
BRASCASSAT,
AT
GOUPIL'S GALLERY,
No. 366 Broadway.
Admission free. M. KNOEDLER.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE 34th Annual Exhibition is now open, daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the Galleries in 10th-st., near Broadway.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Cor. Secretary, N. A.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING, No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. [illegible]

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the city—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SUPERB TRAVELING TROUPE
OF THE
[illegible] CIRCUS
Will put up their colossal Performing Pavilion at the junction of Broadway and 13th st.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
Being admitted as the most eligible and respectable locality in the City of New-York for the
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN GAMES.
First entertainment will be given on
MONDAY AFTERNOON, June 6.
This celebrated establishment has appeared in all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada and England.
THEY SHOW UNDER THE CANVAS,
In the same manner as when they travel.
VENTILATED THROUGHOUT BY A FREE AND PURE ATMOSPHERE.
They always give their performances within their own premises, and have never found it necessary to seek the prestige or publicity of announcing their connection with any theatre whatever.
IT IS A CIRCUS—ALL CIRCUS—NOTHING BUT CIRCUS!
This establishment is everywhere conceded to be the most perfectly organized, respectably conducted and universally popular Equestrian Company that ever appeared in this country.
Among the members of the troupe are the following distinguished performers, viz.: [illegible]
JOHN C. SLOAT, Proprietor and Manager.

METROPOLITAN CIRCUS.
H. WHITBY & CO. .... Proprietors.
[illegible]
Will perform
On 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts., for one week, commencing
WEDNESDAY, June 1.
Doors open at 2 and 7, performance commencing at 2½ and 7½ P. M. Admission, 25 cents.
The proprietors assure the public visiting their tent that they are at all times in attendance, and their performances are conducted with the utmost propriety, making it an inducement for ladies and children to visit their entertainment.
They also beg leave to state to the public that they have been connected with Niblo's Theatre, and never found it necessary to assume the name of some other noted performer not attached to this Company, to give them a name, but willing to depend upon their own names and merits for their success.
THE GREAT DOUBLE ASCENSION
by
MLLE. ALVIRA and LITTLE WILLIE.
Each day at 1½ o'clock from the ground to the Flag Staff of the Pavilion outside of the canvas, the
WONDER OF THE AGE.
Immediately after which the afternoon performance will commence, when they will appear in all their Feats of Horsemanship.
Also, H. WHITBY'S trained troupe of Horses and Ponies, which are equaled by none in the world, and a host of other performances that can only be seen to be appreciated.
For further particulars see bills.

OPENING OF PALACE GARDENS AND HALL FOR THE SEASON.
TO-NIGHT, JUNE 6.
I would respectfully announce that it is my intention to open the Palace Gardens and new hall to the public THIS EVENING, with such additional attractions and improvements as, I am confident, will insure the continued success of the enterprise.
THE GARDENS
have been rearranged and tastefully laid out, and, with the assistance of scenic effects artistically executed, present a far more beautiful appearance than they did last season.
THE NEW HALL,
200 feet in length by 50 in breadth, affords a most elegant and spacious indoor promenade, while its peculiar construction—adapted expressly to the requirements of the place—will enable visitors to pass freely to and from the Gardens by thirteen arched doorways.
THE MUSIC.
In order to satisfy the public that the music will be excellent, it is only necessary to announce that I have secured the services of that popular composer and conductor,
Mr. THOMAS BAKER,
of Laura Keene's Theatre, whose engagement commences on the 1st of July. In the meantime a fine band will be in attendance at the promenade concerts in the evening, and at the concerts during the afternoons.
THE SPLENDID FIREWORKS
are furnished by the Messrs. Edge, of Jersey City. A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY WILL BE GIVEN THIS EVENING.
THE RULES,
so admirably calculated to secure strict order and decorum, hitherto enforced at these Gardens, will be as rigidly observed the coming season; and all entertainments given in the hall, either by myself or by others to whom I may temporarily lease, shall be perfectly unexceptionable in character.
REFRESHMENTS.
The ices, creams and other refreshments will be of the usual excellent quality for which the Gardens are noted.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—During the day admittance 10 cents, refreshments included; in the evening admittance 25 cents, refreshments not included.
C. V. DEFOREST, Proprietor.

GRAND RURAL FESTIVAL, CONCERT AND PIC-NIC,
By the New-York Musical Mutual Protective Association, in conjunction with the American Musical Fund Society,
IN JONES' WOOD,
MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 6 and 7.
GRAND CONCERT IN THE OPEN AIR—by [illegible] INSTRUMENTAL PERFORMERS.
Conductors .... Theodore Eisfeld and H. B. Dodworth.
The entire musical arrangements under the direction of
THEO. EISFELD.
With the kind assistance of
THE TEUTONIA MAENNERCHOR
and the UHLAND SAENGERBUND.
Directors .... Messrs. Weber and [illegible].
Five grand Orchestras for Dancing.
Will be performed, among others,
Mendelssohn's celebrated Military Overture; Selections from the operas "Robert le Diable" and "Huguenots," Meyerbeer's "Fackel-Tanz," Overtures by "William Tell," "Stradella," and "La Chasse du Jeune Henri," by Mehul, and "The March," from Tannhauser.
The whole to conclude, on the second day, with a brilliant display of Fireworks by J. W. Hadfield.
Admission 25 cents each day; children under [illegible] years of age free.
Tickets for sale only on the grounds. The public are respectfully cautioned against purchasing elsewhere.
A powerful Police force will be in attendance to preserve order.
Procession will start on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, from [illegible]
[illegible] will take place on the first fine day after.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION,
No. [illegible] Broadway, corner [illegible].
This Exhibition is at present closed, but will open again upon
MONDAY, June 6,
with a large additional number of
SPLENDID WORKS OF ART,
recently received from Europe. Among them are paintings by
ANDREAS ACHENBACH,
Professors GUDE, GRUN and THIERSCH, [illegible],
HERBIG, MANTEL, C. SCHLESINGER,
and others.
N. B.—The public are respectfully invited to attend this Exhibition, which is
MOST INDUBITABLY
THE FINEST GALLERY
of Foreign Works of Art ever brought together in the United States.
Admission .... 25 cents.
Doors open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

GRAND SACRED AND CLASSICAL EVENING CONCERT, at the [illegible] Church, on THURSDAY, June 9, 1859, (in aid of the funds of the Church,) by the members of the Advanced Class of the NATIONAL MUSICAL INSTITUTE. Selections from HANDEL and WEBER. [illegible] Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at all the Music Stores, at the rooms of the Institute, [illegible] Broadway, [illegible], and at the church on the evening of performance. [illegible] The grand piano-forte used on this occasion is from the celebrated firm of Chickering & Son.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH—(THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S)—[illegible] will give his third annual Floral Festival, at Plymouth Church, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 9, 1859, and will be assisted by a full orchestra from the New-York Philharmonic Society, under the direction of Geo. F. Bristow, [illegible], leader. Tickets 25 cents each; children half price; to be had at the usual places, and at the door, and at Horace Waters', No. 333 Broadway, New-York. A public rehearsal will take place in the Church on [illegible] AFTERNOON, June [illegible]. Admission [illegible] cents for adults. School children [illegible] cents. [illegible] will be used on this occasion.

BILLIARDS.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS OF BILLIARD TABLES.
As unscrupulous persons in this City are endeavoring to palm off their imitations of my tables on the public, by falsely asserting that a decision has been rendered affecting the patent for my Combination Cushions, I take this opportunity of stating that no decision affecting any of my patents has ever been rendered, [illegible] O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, of Nos. 61, 63, 65 and 69 Crosby-st., in this City, are the sole manufacturers of my model tables and combination cushions.
MICHAEL PHELAN.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PATENTED [illegible]
For sale only by the Manufacturers, O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Nos. 61, 63, 65 and 69 Crosby-st., and the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Manufacturers of Phelan's Billiard Tables, have removed from Nos. [illegible] Ann-st., to Nos. 61, 63, 65 and 69 Crosby-st., [illegible].

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES—[illegible]

CELEBRATED SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND American Ale, [illegible]

CLARETS—FROM BARTON & GUESTIER AND [illegible]

[illegible]

CASE OF JAMES GLASS.

In the case of James Glass, tried twice lately for murder, the District-Attorney moved, a few days since, to change the place of trial to another county, on the ground that two trials having failed by the disagreement of juries, there was no prospect that an impartial trial could be had a third time.

The Court announced its decision on this application to be that the grounds assigned were insufficient. In the opinion of the Court no insurmountable difficulty was to be expected in obtaining a third jury. [illegible] the prisoner back to the Oyer and Terminer for a new trial.

THE STEPHENS CASE.

The grounds on which the prisoner James Stephens has asked a new trial on writ of error are familiar to all.

Justice Roosevelt announced that the decision of the Court in his case was that the judgment of the Oyer and Terminer must be affirmed, for reasons which were stated in an opinion by Justice Lott.

Justice Lott then announced the following statement of the grounds of decision:

After a full and careful examination of this case, and the authorities cited by counsel, aided by their arguments, the Court has arrived at the following conclusions:

1. It was competent for the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on its own authority, without any consent either of the people or the prisoner, to permit a separation of the jury during progress of the trial.
2. The assent of the prisoner to such separation, even if given at the suggestion of the Court, does not validate or impair the order of the Court authorizing it.
3. No ground for setting aside the verdict for misconduct of the jury is shown.
4. The [illegible] of the Court to [illegible] the witness [illegible] on the application of the prisoner's counsel, after they had stated that they had no other witness, and arrangements for summing up had been made by the counsel for the people and the prisoner, and assented to by the Court, does not affect the verdict or judgment.
5. The presence of the prisoner in Court during the trial is sufficiently shown by the record.
6. None of the exceptions taken in behalf of the prisoner to the admissibility or rejection of evidence are available as a ground of reversal. Those taken to the decisions made as to the questions put to the witness, John Pullman, and to the exclusion of the papers before Judge Welsh, even if well taken, at the time they were taken, were obviated by the subsequent introduction of these papers and by the offer of the District Attorney, made while the witness, Pullman, was still in Court, and before the defence closed their case, that every question which had been propounded by the defence to him, but which had been excluded by the Court, might be put to the witness and answered by him.
7. None of the exceptions to the charge of the Judge, or to his refusal to charge as requested, are well taken.
8. None of the reasons assigned either for a new trial, or in arrest of judgment, were sufficient, and the motions, therefore, were properly denied.

The result, therefore, is that the judgment must be affirmed, for reasons that will be more fully given at another time.

The reading of this abstract of opinion being concluded, the District Attorney moved upon a petition for a writ of habeas corpus to bring up the prisoner for sentence.

Justice Roosevelt suggested that the prisoner was already in Court.

The District Attorney said that the provisions of the statute were such as to make it necessary for him to go through the form of bringing the prisoner up in that way.

Some time was spent in observing the formalities necessary, during which Mr. Ashmead characterized the proceeding as an outrageous farce, and said he did not wish to be understood as consenting [illegible] by his silence.

The writ being allowed, the Sheriff made an immediate return to it, that the prisoner was in Court; whereupon the District-Attorney moved for sentence, pursuant to the judgment of the Court. The prisoner was then called upon to stand up, which he did, and asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced; in response to which Mr. Ashmead, on behalf of Stephens, read a short written statement by him at the same time prepared, to the effect that the jury who tried the prisoner in the Oyer and Terminer were permitted to separate during the trial, and mingle with their fellow-citizens, which he was advised by his counsel was illegal and invalid, and sufficient to set aside the verdict against him; and he desired that this reason in arrest of judgment might be filed with the Clerk.

Judge Roosevelt then directed that the order of the Court of Oyer and Terminer be affirmed, and that the sentence of execution be carried into effect on the [illegible] July next, between the hours of nine in the forenoon and four in the afternoon.

The warrant was then signed by the three Judges, read to the prisoner by Mr. Vandervoort, and handed to the Sheriff.

CASE OF JAMES SHEPHARD.

The assistant District-Attorney also moved for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Shephard, convicted of arson.

In respect to this case, it will be remembered that the prisoner owned a small frame house in Fifty-third street, near Tenth-avenue. On the night of June 6, 1857, this house was burned to the ground, destroying with it three or four dwellings belonging to other parties. In the ruins of Shephard's tenement Fire Marshal Baker discovered the charred remains of Shephard's wife. The conduct of the accused on that occasion, it seems, was regarded by the Fire Marshal as suspicious, and that officer kept a pretty close watch over his movements for nearly two months, and on the 2d day of August following took him into custody, and he was committed for trial. In December of that year Shephard was brought to trial before Recorder Smith, and was found guilty of arson in the first degree, and sentenced to be executed on the 5th day of February, 1858. From this conviction an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

In answer to the application of the assistant District-Attorney, Justice Roosevelt suggested that the case had better be postponed till next week, to allow of two of the Judges, who heard the argument on the writ of error, to be present. The case was postponed accordingly.

Justice Roosevelt also announced the following decision:

Papier vs. *W. R. Prince, et al.*—After execution returned unsatisfied, an order was made by a Judge of this Court for the application of money in the Fulton Bank belonging to defendant to the satisfaction of the judgment. Defendant now objects that, as he was a resident of Queens County, a Justice of the First Judicial District had no jurisdiction. The Bank does not object; and the Court hold that, under section 294 of the Code, a Judge in any county has authority to summon a debtor of the judgment debtor before him, and apply any sum due to the satisfaction of judgment. The judgment debtor has no right to a notice, and of course can take no part in the matter.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

DISCORD BETWEEN MUSICIANS.

Max Maretzek vs. *Carl Formes*.—The plaintiff has commenced a suit against the defendant to recover damages claimed at $25,000, alleged to have been sustained by him in consequence of a non-fulfilment of contract by the defendant to go to Havana and there "perform, sing and act as an artist during the months of January and February, 1859."

Defendant being a non-resident of the State, on application of the plaintiff [illegible]

The Western Bank of Scotland vs. *James Lee & Co.*—Order of reference to Messrs. S. P. Nash, George R. J. Bowdoin, and —— Van Santvoord.

Garrett E. Mott vs. *Hudson River Railroad Company*.—Case settled.

Before Justice Hoffman.

John N. Patterson vs. *Samuel Perry et al.*—Case settled.

Angelina Amory vs. *James Amory*.—Commission allowed—stay of proceedings denied.

William H. Meeks vs. *Wm. H. Van Doren and wife*.—Order to stay proceedings denied unless defendants give the security prescribed, or in case of judgment, to pay the debt if recovered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 4.

$12,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90½	165	Hudson River R.	31¼
5,000	do.......s60	[illegible]	10	Harlem R. Pref'd	[illegible]
10,000	do.......s60	89½	400	do.	36
10,000	Virginia 6s	96½	100	do.......s30	35½
500	do.	96½	150	do.......s30	35½
9,000	Missouri State 6s	84½	50	Reading R.......b30	40½
31,000	do.	84½	200	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	9½
5,000	do.......s10	84	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.......s30	31
1,000	do.......s15	84	100	do.......s30	31¼
20,000	do.......s60	[illegible]	300	do.	31½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	90	100	do.......s60	30½
1,000	do.	89½	100	do.......s30	30½
10,000	Erie R. 1st M. Bs.	95	150	Illinois Central R.	56½
1,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	30	50	do.	56½
6,000	LaC. & M. L. G. B.	10½	30	Panama Railroad	119
1,000	Hud. R. R. 1st M.	104	150	Gal. & Chi. R.......s60	64
1,000	T. H. & A. 1st M.	70	100	do.......s30	64½
6,000	L. E. & W. 2d M. B.	40½	100	do.......s30	64½
25	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	94½	300	do.......opg	64½
30	do.	94½	100	do.......s3	64½
2,000	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	[illegible]	450	do.......opg	64½
2,000	Gal. & C. 2d M. B.	93	100	Ch. & Rock. I.......b30	[illegible]
17	Bank of New-York	[illegible]	50	do.......opg	[illegible]
10	Bank of Commerce	100	1300	N. Y. Cen. R.	72½
5	Amer. Ex. Bank	112	100	do.......b3	72½
10	Paci. M. S. Co.......s10	71	25	do.	72½
125	do.	71	100	do.......b60	72½
35	do.......b30	71	150	do.......sswk	72½
10	do.	70½	250	do.......s3	72½
25	Erie Railroad	6½	1975	do.	72½
100	do.	6½	250	do.	72½
250	do.	6	150	do.......s30	71

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Missouri St. 6s	84	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	64½
6,000	Mich. C. R. 8 ℔ ct. 1st m. S. F. C. Bds.	88½	100	do.......s30	64½
50	Pacific M. S. Co.......b10	70½	200	N. Y. Cent. R.......b10	72½
10	do.	70½	50	do.......s10	72
50	do.......s30	70	250	do.......s3	72
25	do.	70½	25	do.	72½
5	Del. & H. Canal Co.	94½	5	Michigan Cen. R.	41½

MONDAY, June 6—A. M.

The news telegraphed from the *City of Washington*, screw steamer, off Cape Race, to Wednesday noon, May 25, from London, is to the important effect that the first engagement between the hostile armies in Italy took place on Saturday, May 21, with a resulting victory to the French arms. The Paris Bourse was firm after the news at 61.65 for the 3 ℔ cents, and in London the English Funds, owing probably to the increasing ease in the Money Market and further heavy arrivals of Gold, advanced to 91⅞@92 per cent. The *Africa* had arrived out from New-York with $1,646,000 in Gold. The markets at Liverpool were steadier for Cotton; Orleans middling, 6⅞d.; rather lower and dull for Grain, and steady for Provisions. In American Stocks the sales are reported unimportant. On this subject the circular of Mr. SATTERTHWAITE, by the *America's* mail, remarks:

"For American securities we have had a steady market, and we note an increasing disposition to purchase them at about the quotations given above. Illinois Shares have improved from 40 to 42 discount, closing sellers at 44. Construction Bonds are firm at 70. Free Lands are in demand at 85, for purposes of paying up shares in full."

The Official Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of May were made up at the close of last week, and show a total Import entry in

Dutiable Goods, consumption direct.......$15,[illegible]
Dutiable Goods, warehoused.......4,746,814
Free Goods.......[illegible]
Total entry.......$23,[illegible]
Against May, 1858.......11,[illegible]
Increase in May, 1859.......$12,[illegible]

The amount of Goods, of the previous importation, withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse, is $1,626,434, or $3,118,180 less than went into Bond during the month; so that the value of all the Goods marketed in May is $20,[illegible], against $11,168,758 marketed the same month last year. The import of Sugars this season is not only much heavier but earlier than usual, the West India trade having expedited the shipments to New-York, with the double object of being ready for a market here or in Europe, (as the course of the war trouble there may seem to justify,) and to avoid the onerous charge of lighterage from Quarantine, which is almost sure to follow the later Summer arrivals. The consequence is, that the bulk of the entries for the past three or four weeks is going into Bond, and constitutes a leading item in the warehousing total, as above, for May. The entries of Foreign Gold and Silver during the month amount to $122,426, against $324,646 same month last season.

The Exports from the port of New-York for May, were:

In Domestic Produce.......$5,1[illegible]
Foreign Reexported.......734,000
Gold and Silver.......11,421,000
Total Clearances.......$17,[illegible]

Against May, 1858:

In Domestic Produce.......$4,[illegible]
Foreign Reexported.......312,750
Gold and Silver.......1,790,775—$6,[illegible]
Increase in all Exports, May, 1859.......$10,[illegible]

We annex our usual monthly Import, Export and California Gold Tables, commencing with the current Treasury year, July 1, 1858, and comparing with the corresponding eleven months of the previous Treasury year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$15,469,000	$35,295,000
August	19,556,000	19,979,000
September	15,335,000	16,042,000
October	13,454,000	11,851,000
November	10,501,000	10,390,000
December	13,281,000	8,516,000
January	19,377,000	7,796,000
February	18,756,000	8,969,000
March	20,739,000	11,452,000
April	22,153,000	10,644,000
May	23,436,000	11,130,000
Total, 11 months	$195,051,000	$152,144,000
Foreign Specie	1,106,000	9,219,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$4,772,000	$4,274,000
August	4,660,000	4,389,000
September	3,522,000	4,219,000
October	5,233,000	6,492,000
November	3,482,000	5,344,000
December	3,790,000	3,832,000
January	3,762,000	4,306,000
February	3,284,000	3,710,000
March	5,378,000	4,702,000
April	5,951,000	5,513,000
May	5,181,000	4,263,000
Total, 11 months	$48,925,000	$49,549,000
Foreign reexported	5,456,000	10,004,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$2,801,000	$3,628,000
August	2,102,000	6,272,000
September	3,340,000	990,000
October	3,028,000	297,000
November	477,000	3,339,000
December	1,898,000	7,535,000
January	2,306,000	4,746,000
February	2,571,000	3,747,000
March	3,345,000	834,000
April	6,259,000	646,000
May	11,421,000	1,791,000
Total, 11 months	$39,343,000	$33,727,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—ELEVEN MONTHS.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
Domestic Produce	$48,925,000	$49,549,000
Foreign reexported	5,456,000	10,004,000
Specie	39,343,000	33,727,000
Total all exports	$93,724,000	$93,280,000
Increase in 1859		$444,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$3,387,396	$5,967,019
August	2,545,118	2,946,850
September	2,672,838	2,249,982
October	2,054,834	867,534
November	1,700,529	1,121,792
December	2,076,898	1,173,599
January	3,478,471	1,641,474
February	3,328,688	2,063,784
March	3,164,611	2,213,452
April	3,212,660	1,736,510
May	3,014,520	1,748,227
Total, 11 months	$31,585,366	$25,748,996

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1858-9. From July 1.		1857-8. From July 1.	
July 14	$1,401,718	July 12	$1,521,376
July 27	1,008,817	July 27	1,458,043
Aug. 12	1,527,286	Aug. 12	1,241,655
Aug. 27	1,424,674	Sep. 3	1,593,569
Sept. 11	1,696,689	Oct. 4	1,306,734
Sept. 28	1,570,600	Oct. 16	1,664,200
Oct. 15	1,382,065	Nov. 4	1,464,457
Oct. 28	1,472,979	Nov. 16	1,176,668
Nov. 12	1,672,676	Nov. 29	1,744,572
Nov. 28	1,616,532	Dec. 14	2,278,333
Dec. 13	1,642,202	Dec. 29	2,028,537
Dec. 30	1,404,379	Jan. 13	1,067,440
Jan. 12	1,384,964	Jan. 27	1,885,379
Jan. 28	1,210,713	Feb. 13	1,346,507
Feb. 12	1,319,924	Feb. 27	1,540,429
Feb. 27	1,267,687	March 13	1,379,134
March 13	920,177	March 26	1,408,940
March 29	1,632,314	April 13	1,252,912
April 13	1,404,029	April 27	1,466,566
April 28	1,723,359	May 13	1,615,531
May 14	1,463,486	May 29	1,575,991
May 26	1,936,699		
Total, 11 mos.	$32,361,167	Total, 11 mos.	$32,297,296

During the past week the Foreign Trade at this port continued active both in the Import of Foreign Merchandise and the Export of Specie both, however, on a reduced scale by about two millions each, as compared with the very heavy movement of the last week in May. The Import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $4,636,951, comparing with the first week in June last year, against $2,288,889. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods is $875,265, against $1,224,175 same week last season. The direct Export of Gold and Silver, principally by steamers *Vanderbilt* and *City of Baltimore* on Saturday, is $2,325,972, against $51,425 same week last season. In addition to this sum, $851,000 was forwarded on Tuesday to Boston for shipment by the Cunard steamer of last Wednesday. The whole Specie movement of the week, as affecting, by income and outgo, the Bank Averages, may be stated as follows:

June 3—Steamer *City of Baltimore*, Liverpool.
American gold coin.......$620,000
Gold bars.......80,686
Silver bullion.......113,440
June 3—Steamer *Vanderbilt*, Havre.
American gold coin.......878,100
California bars.......393,584
Gold and silver.......181,000
Earlier in week by other ships.......60,172
Total direct export.......$2,325,972
Forwarded to Boston.......851,000
Total outgo.......$3,176,072
From Sub-Treasury.......$435,000
Silver bars, special deposit.......113,000
Silver from New-Orleans.......200,000
Gold from Savings' Office.......200,000
Gold by express, &c.......800,000—
Total income.......1,838,000
Net withdrawal from Bank.......$1,338,000

It is possible that the last item of income, $800,000, by Express and other sources from the country, is over-estimated, as it is difficult, except in a general way, and upon the almost unvarying course of the exchanges with the interior, in favor of the City, at this season of the year, to approximate the aggregate sum for each week. But we believe that it will be found, on the official Statement to be made up this afternoon, that the Bank Average will not fall much, if at all, below $23,000,000, (twenty-three millions,) as against $24,819,822 last Monday. The shipments on Saturday proved about $300,000 higher than the ascertained engagements on Friday afternoon. They include $113,000 in Silver bars, which had been on special deposit, not entering into the Bank account either way. The *Cahawba*, from New Orleans, brought in $150,000 on Saturday, and other ships $140,000, earlier in the week; chiefly, if not entirely, silver. The Discount average, we estimate, will again fall off nearly two millions dollars. The sub-treasury balance on Saturday stood $4,327,156, as against $4,755,066 at close of preceding week.

The Custom-house returns of Trade at this port, as above given, for eleven months of the current Treasury Year 1859, present an aggregate Import of Foreign Merchandise to the 31st May, ult., of.......$195,051,000
Add one week in June.......4,636,951
Total entries to date.......$199,688,951
Against same time in 1858.......154,433,889
Increase to date.......$45,455,062

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reexported to close of May.......$54,381,000
Add one week in June.......875,265
Total to date.......$55,256,265
Against same time 1858.......60,777,175
Decrease to date.......$5,520,910

And the Export of Specie is made by the same tables, to the close of May.......$39,343,000
Add one week in June.......2,325,972
Total to date.......$41,668,972
Against same time 1858.......33,778,425
Increase to date.......$7,890,547

In the market for Money, the rates further advanced during the week on long date bills, particularly on fair single signatures, which were done as high as 9 ℔ cent. ℔ annum; while prime selections of indorsed paper, within 3 and 4 months date, continue to be placed at 7 ℔ cent. at Bank, and 7@8 ℔ cent. with the Discount Brokers. With the prevailing disposition to caution as to the future course of the demand at Bank, more than the ordinary preference is shown for very short date bills, some selections of which continue to be passed inside the legal rate, say 6@6½ ℔ cent. There is not much movement in demand loans, the Stock Brokers being light borrowers, at 5@6 ℔ cent., while the Discount Brokers have relieved themselves in a considerable measure of the hypothecations of Bills Receivable, so freely indulged in during the long prevalence of low rates of interest. Several of the leading Banks that hold overdue Treasury Bills, as part of their general Loan column, are gradually sending them to Washington for redemption, and in this way the average line is run down faster than it would otherwise be, while, on the other hand, the Savings Banks, Insurance Companies and some private parties have increased their investments in these Bills, at 5 ℔ cent. per annum. The facility for paying them out again before maturity, in exchange for the paper of the importing merchants, who can use the Bills at the Custom House in place of Gold, should a further advance in the price of Money take place next Fall, adds to the otherwise desirable character of the investment. Thus far these Bills, at even a less rate than 5 ℔ cent., have been too closely held to make it an object to employ them for Customs. The amount paid in last week was only $29,000, and for the whole month of May less than $100,000.

The Foreign Exchanges, instead of being stimulated, as at the beginning of the large Specie shipments a fortnight or so ago, were a fraction weaker in rates and less active in demand for the mails on Saturday. This tendency, we are told by some of the leading drawers, manifested itself near the close of the Boston mail, on Tuesday. It was more palpable for the succeeding packets; in part, because of the increased number of small shippers of Specie among the Importing and Continental merchants. The rates on London are, for Bankers' bills, 110@110¼ at 60 days, and 110 ⅞ a sight.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.......103¼@103¾
N. Y. Central.......[illegible]
New-York and Erie.......6½@5⅝@[illegible]
Reading.......[illegible]
Rock Island.......[illegible]
Michigan Southern.......[illegible]
Michigan Southern preferred.......[illegible]
Michigan Central.......[illegible]
Toledo.......[illegible]
Galena.......[illegible]
Illinois Central.......[illegible]
Panama.......[illegible]
Pacific Mail.......[illegible]
Missouris.......[illegible]
Virginias.......[illegible]
Tennessees.......[illegible]
Illinois Central Bonds.......[illegible]
Hudson River.......[illegible]
Harlem Preferred.......[illegible]
Delaware and Hudson.......[illegible]

There was less activity in Stocks, throughout the week, than usual of late, the principal business in Bonds being confined to Missouri sixes, and in Shares to New-York Central, with a fair amount of speculation in two or three of the Western Roads. The fluctuations were also less violent, except in Reading and Pacific Mail, though the general tendency, as will be noticed by the above table, was to lower prices. The market at the close was dull, the absence of speculative support affording encouragement to sellers for the further decline, to put out new contracts ahead at their own options. The cash demand for the State Stocks, and the scarcity of Central, Galena, Panama and some other of the Shares actively dealt in, cause the differences to continue wide between bargains for immediate delivery and the time sales. The failure in Philadelphia of a prominent Reading *Bull*, referred to in our last, caused the Stock to drop below 40 ℔ cent., though a fair demand at the decline appeared in this market, and the price closed above 40 ℔ cent. The Bonds of the Erie Company, of all classes, continue to fall, and on Saturday 85 ℔ cent. was accepted for the first mortgage, owing to the procrastination of the half-yearly coupon, which should have been paid on the 1st of May. The Shares and Bonds of the Illinois Central are steadier. The Specie Export continues to be used by the speculators for lower prices, though it is difficult to find in or near the Stock Exchange the slightest evidence that the jobbers have been put to more inconvenience for Money since the recent change in the rates at Bank, than for Certificates of Stock. It is still less apparent that the outside holders of Stocks, other than speculators, at present currency, are disposed to rush into the Street to realize, under the vague apprehension that the New World is soon to come to an end, because of the war cloud that hangs over the Old. We are, by no means, disposed to undervalue or discourage the proper financial caution that ought to attach to the recent disturbance of the European Money Markets, from the cause referred to. But surely our sensible business people would run into the opposite extreme of distrust, if, as this disturbance gradually settles down—as it is already doing in England—we should fail to improve even the ordinary advantages of a neutral position and a sound domestic trade at home.

The following is the last weekly return from the New-Orleans Banks. The withdrawal of Specie is $418,000; about the same for the week as at Philadelphia; both contributing to the interior exchanges, which move in favor of New-York. There is little or no direct export of Specie from either point. New-Orleans, of late, has been a considerable importer of Mexican Silver, which comes here for a market.

The *London Daily News* reports of the contemplated Australian mail *via* Panama as follows:

It is understood that Government will almost immediately put forward a public notification inviting tenders for the conveyance of the Australian mails *via* Panama, in addition to the contract now in course of performance *via* Suez by the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Attached to the "conditions" of tender for the latter contract, which was adjudicated last October, was the following *nota bene*:—"It is to be observed that as soon as arrangements are completed, it is the intention of the Government to call for tenders for a monthly steam communication with Australia *via* Panama, in addition to the service *via* Suez." The delay that has occurred is, we believe, in no small degree attributable to the absence of a definite understanding with the Government of New Granada respecting the sum to be paid for the transmission of the mails across the Isthmus. The affair has now, however, arrived at so advanced a stage that the "conditions" of the new contract are framed. It is said that three companies propose to tender: 1, the Royal Mail Steamship Company; 2, an English Company, organized some time ago, in which Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Co. are said to be concerned; and 3, a New-York Association. The sooner the negotiation is concluded, and the new service actually commenced, the better for all interests connected with the colonies. Should the two contracts be efficiently performed, a fortnightly service may practically be secured.

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money Market was slightly easier. Consols closed on the 24th at 91⅞@92 for Money, and 91¾@91⅞ for Account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The sales of American Securities were quite unimportant.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON for the three days ending May 24 were 18,000 bales, of which 1,500 were for export. The market closed dull at easier, but at quotably unchanged prices; holders offered their stocks freely, but showed no disposition to press sales. [illegible] quote Middling Orleans 6⅞d., and Middling Uplands 6 7-16d.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable; business was generally dull. The demand for India goods, however, was active, but quotations were barely maintained.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market was generally quiet. [illegible]

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

[illegible]

LONDON MARKETS.

At Mark Lane, WHEAT had declined [illegible]; SUGAR steady; COFFEE firm; TEA unchanged; [illegible]; TALLOW dull, at 54s. 6d.; LINSEED OIL, [illegible]; Fish [illegible] dull, at [illegible].

THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 4.

[illegible]